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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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Weekly Commercial

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ldress COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IE PUBLIC DEBT

ial Statement for July.

SHINGTON, August 1.—The following is ficial statement of the public debt for onth of July:

rent. bonds	$1,371,958,300 00
rent. coin	61,967,750 00
al coin bonds	$1,786,554,100 00
money debt	24,158,009 00
d debt	6,595,917 49
nder notes	356,000 00
nal currency	42,015,371 47
	31,696,388 00
ithout interest	$2,247,099,929 23
al debt	$2,371,416,700 23
nterest	36,304,179 48
Treasury, coin	64,319,609 54
y	16,058,358 85
Treasury	3,556,000 00
s cash in Treasury	3,188,058,656 44
e during the month	3,427,687 18

WASHINGTON

l Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1872.

Dr. Lieber's Letter.

Francis Lieber has written to a friend city the following political letter which ract public attention.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1872.

SIR: I have always taught as a maxim humanity is important to vote, that to vote is sin duty bound to vote. Snuh- e polls is undutiful. Voting for an im- e candidate is equivalent to not voting. lotting duty, especially in a country lic- cy of which is primarily founded upon suffrage. We come down then to this: ch we can vote only for one man, d Grant or for Mr. Greeley. We cannot r a man in the moon, nor ought we to from the ballot box. Solon made a in civil commotions that every man take one side or the other. Certain it in peaceful times,—if mere absence of r be called peaceful times,—the princi- Solon's law ought to be ally accepted and acted upon. ally the occupation of Mr. Greeley, pecially the peculiar method of his ation at Cincinnati, seems to me a de- fact in the annals of our country, and imore ratification is like concubinage Republican party. Democrats, how- hese words of course in their party gs. Mark this: The Democrats do not er to the Republicans. On the con- r, Greeley and his followers are Demo- Democracy. Elections, like battles, ly be spoken of with certainty before thought. But this I will say, that ley be elected President of the United se shall have in a far worse Presi- an we had in Mr. Buchanan. Is it plied to all advocates of self-government who the- mselves for Greeley, that the se" will then stand once more a fair- That pitiful State's rights doc- ine once more before most fiber than myself—well visit us It destroyed the noble commonwealth ssissippi, it brought on the most ter- k of ruin, and it would undoubtedly pon us, under that president, disloyal and probably sanguinary confusion- ancial war, that could not be avoided. will be too extravagant to apprehend ombination such as must take place to weak and yet so reckless a man, ing, pensioning the rebel soldiers, has assuming the Southern debt— the glorification of the Kentucky re- , though if I recollect right, he was them in one of his works rank- and renewed civil bloodshed stare us ace. Nowhere are amiable fiction of plan than in politics, and man of mine, whose name is widely known hemispheres, would be obliged this country that before election, not indeed to shake those hich fatally brought him to the verge for they are bones in the grave, but hands those who would do so— and doubtless still applaud the and savage act. They charge Gener- with centralism, and with state- nationalism with centralism? Have yet learned from history and our s, that the Democracy is always in- ward autonomy and self-government? All its men, even Mr. Calhoun—he was y my friend—were severe centralists heir States. Their idea of proper nt in the United States was the pos- sible state of opposition to the government, just as it had occurred eherlands. Still you may possibly s this. The question to be asked the Democrats have not led ountry to a glorious de- t. I totally deny it. The country n great despite of that which is char- ally democratic—the elective judiciary, ing the Supreme Court, distribution al flats, republican forms, and the idolatry of slavery and a civil war irly began to resemble the German rs' war. With reference to the Demo- the success of this country we have old and often repeated error in logic. things exist together, therefore they uences their aspects in other. Storks rogs of the Netherlands, and on every house is a stork's nest. The Nether- was a republic, therefore the he said, "storks like." We are told things ought to be What have the Republicans done? raitor has tried? Where is the punish- ch absence of vengeance as the Union the United States have done? If, y God to avert, the Democrats come ge to-morrow, I regret not to prophet that we shall see a very different he part of the victorious Democrats. for I trust.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

ENTARY ON SUMNER'S LETTER.

Voters Beaten, Shot and Stab- The Outrage Near Memphis.

, August 1.—At Balston's store, in rn part of this county, at the elec- o-day, the Greeley men had an open insky and roasted beeves for those l vote the Democratic ticket, but rst threatened the colored people s they voted that ticket they should bed. When, at about noon, some colored men, had bravely voted ican ticket, the Greeley ruffians set ored cheerleader, Mr. Dunlap, upon ith being a Radical leader, assault- ith fists and knives, and upon others g to separate him from them and g to assault an Indian trader also ered citizens present. Some- gely cut with knives, some shot so ould not get away, and some beaten.

Ab ould flee for their lives, the city, only slightly wounded or unin- reached Memphis, and called on d States Marshal for protection. statement of refugees, who unani- lare that no provocation whatever

company has been formed, with a $200,000, to bring Chinese labor into rn States.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

GREAT SPEECH BY HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Inside View of the Cincinnati Convention.

Able and Interesting Review of the Political Situation.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—At Clifton to-night a Republican mass meeting was held in Clifton Hall. Hon. Stanley Matthews was introduced by Judge William Johnston, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I hardly know what excuse or apology to make for attempting to address you this evening or whether either is necessary or expected. I have not come without being invited nor am I insensible to the compliment of such a call, for it implies the flattery of an opinion that I may be able to say something worth your hearing. And yet I should not have come merely in pursuance to an invitation; for I have a reluctance amounting to distaste for public speaking, not strictly professional; but I confess that in the present instance that reluctance is seasoned by a desire to express some of my views concerning our national politics.

Upon my sole responsibility as a private citizen, profound and sacred as I regard it, I have marked out for myself the path of political duty. My conclusions have been reached, not hastily and upon a sudden impulse. They have forced themselves upon me, after a serious reflection upon the political history of the country for the last twelve years, a careful consideration of the course and causes of public events during that period, and an anxious survey of the present anomalous condition of parties, with a view to discover the tendencies with which it is my duty to shape the private forces. Unless it is presumptuous to have opinions at all, it will not be considered arrogant to declare them.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

It seems to have occurred to some that I am bound, by some sort of obligation, to support the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, by reason of having joined in its call and having participated in its proceedings.

I recognize no conclusive obligation of that description, binding the conscience and understanding of a citizen in reference to any political convention. There are, in the very conditions of good faith growing out of all voluntary relations between men, limitations they must always be held subordinate to the higher obligation which every man owes to what he believes to be the cause of truth and the public good. But even the obligations usually recognized in conventions when members are representatives of a party action, do not exist in reference to the convention held in this city in May. It was not the convention of a party; it was a voluntary assembly of individuals, each acting for himself and upon his own responsibility, professing to agree in principles only, embodied in certain proposed political reforms, and called for consultation merely as to the best means for their promotion. The convention itself was a protest against the evil of party bigotry, and its membership was distinctive of a determination to wear no party collar. From the very nature of its constitution and organization, and of the cause in the interest of which it assembled, none of its members could be held to be bound to govern himself by its decisions, unless supported and sanctioned by the approval of his individual judgment.

The particular measures of reform mentioned in the call for this convention, in my mind, and that of the gentlemen with whom I acted, were not the ends to which, if they were stringent, were not more so than the exigency of the occasion required; and which, if it went too far, as I think it did, in conferring on the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, has given occasion for the praise to which it justly entitles him, of having, in no single instance yet pointed out, abused this great and extraordinary authority. It is this legislation which alone has given ground for the alarm against imperialism and centralization in the powers of the Federal government at the expense of the proper local jurisdiction of the States. Even in this respect it does not travel beyond the limit assigned in olden times by strict constructionists of the strait-est sect. For when slavery was a domestic institution, in the interest of which the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States was invented and pushed to the extremity of secession and war, there was in the Federal government, under the constitutional provision for the remanding of fugitive slaves, ample enough to overthrow in all the free States every guarantee of personal liberty, including that secured by the writ of *habeas corpus*. Now the tables are turned. Slavery no longer exists as a domestic institution or otherwise. Freedom is both a State and a National institution, and Congressional legislation in its support is merely an aid to the authority of the States when weakened by domestic violence and lawlessness. A cordial acquiescence by the intelligent white people of the South could not be expected of colored brethren, which, though newly acquired, are firmly secured, and an earnest effort on their part to ameliorate their condition and fit them for the exercise of political power, will soon heal the only schism in our social and political organizations left by the war, and place the reins of government in their local jurisdictions in the hands legitimately entitled to hold them.

CHARACTER OF GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

General Grant, in appointments to office, has undoubtedly been governed by the usual party rule. He has bestowed his patronage upon his personal and political friends and the supporters of his party. In this respect certainly he has not sinned above others, nor without precedent. In the character of his appointments, it is no more than fair to say that he has not fallen below the standard of his predecessors. It is no compliment, however, to say that in making this average I leave out the administration of Andrew Johnson. Not to have removed from the country from the depredations of his followers would indeed have been sufficient condemnation. But made the comparison with the best of former administrations, and the morale of Gen. Grant's official selections will not suffer. The banishment of the various departments at home and abroad, with not more than the usual exceptions, has been conducted with integrity, promptness, and skill.

The general conduct of his administration, so far as his executive duties have been involved, in my estimation, has been personally pure, and characterized in the main—I am obliged to make some exception, in the case of San Domingo, which I cannot defend—by a regard for the Constitution and the law, by wisdom, prudence, and a conscientious desire to promote the public interest. He is neither King Stork, as Mr. Sumner would have it, nor the King Log, painted by Mr. Schurz: neither a Cæsar nor a Sardanapalus.

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And now, what have we on the other hand? The Democratic party in the disguise of Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati platform!

"The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

And what is the mess of pottage for which we are asked to sell our birthright?

What rational expectation of any reform in the public service is to be found in the success of this unnatural and unprincipled coalition? Let every citizen pause and reflect and answer for himself that question.

The Democratic party, we may be assured, has changed, not its nature, but its situation. If it ever deserved the name of the party of Reform, it is upon the understood condition that, as heretofore in similar cases, he will bestow the offices of the Federal Government, including the Post-office, and all the country over, as rewards to those who have efficiency enough, by his elevation, or to the friends of those who have that claim upon them. We shall see at Washington, as we have seen in times past, a numerous delegation of the friends in office seekers, besieging the White House and every head of a department, each one bringing a recipient in every subordinate position to make room for a Greeley Democrat. We shall see the same recommendations for new political appointments based upon the consideration that the applicant has rendered essential service to the party in the late and the preceding campaign. We shall see the newly elected Congressmen, who are to signify our politics, cringing in the ante-rooms at the Capitol, during the dirty work of office brokers in pay of the service rendered them, in their nomination and election, by the professional lobbyists that control the wards and townships.

In this trading and scrambling, what earthly guarantee have we—I do not say for improvement or reform, but for maintaining things even in as good condition as they are?

If I am asked to justify this prediction, I do it upon the general expectation among the Democrats themselves, as manifested in the zeal and unanimity with which they have rallied to the support of Greeley, traditions and prejudices of their historical party, they rushed to the embrace of a candidacy which gives the lie to every profession of reform in the Democratic name. By what token can this be accounted for, except by every other stake but that involved in the opportunity of official power, and the guaranteed right to name, after out a single term, Mr. Greeley's successor?

There is no need of further evidence than what we see and hear daily, and that is, that the old party is not dead, but only sleeping in the sepulchre of its own previous offences. If there were, it is abundantly furnished by Mr. Greeley's own avowals.

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And this last is gravely put forth, as if we were mere children, as a panacea for all the evils of our politics.

Is there any thing in the character of Mr. Greeley, as an individual, to justify the expectation that he will shall be elected over Democrats shall have their proportion of offices from this reform, and in that way, a guarantee of the patronage to assist in the election of a Democratic successor?

And this is the feast to which we are invited in the name of civil service reform! And this is to be the healing hand that extended to the wounds of the Reform Republicans! For one I shall not sit down at that banquet, nor let a guest partake of its sweets.

The disastrous result of a disappointment of all hopes of a true civil service reform involved in the election of Greeley is not, as I grieve to think, an incident to the situation. If it were that alone, it would be enough to condemn it. But in my opinion it is something more and worse. *It is the very purpose for which the situation was brought about.* My reason for this belief is that Greeley and Brown were nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, and that nominations indeed have been republished at Baltimore by the Democratic party because it had been ascertained and was known that they could be used to the best purpose which I have specified. The Cincinnati convention, called and convened in the interest of civil service reform, had before it that ideal statesman so magnificently described by the chairman, Senator Schurz, and which evoked without a name, but an image, present to the mind of every delegate, and for many a passionate wish in the heart of those who felt an aspiration for an elevated and lofty and statesmanlike public life, of the only man who approximated its standard. His name was Charles Francis Adams. He was not nominated. There is no room for doubt or for the evidence of an antecedent intrigue to which Mr. Greeley was personally a party. I know not whether it be true or not. It is matter of no consequence, with the ridiculous pretensions that the letter defeat of every just expectation, based upon the aims and principles of that convention, a bargain was consummated which insured the nominations made, proclaimed substantially, though not in terms, when the next morning the Democratic party, in violation of the rules of the convention under the policy of withdrawing its name, presented that candidates, gave the preconcerted signal for the bargain had been made and would be carried out, by which he had pursued for himself the second place upon the ticket.

The very object of a reform of the civil service is to make party conventions free and responsible, and to destroy the corrupt management, intrigues, and political combinations formed with reference to the distribution of the public patronage. How is it possible for any one to believe that a reform in the administration so handled and managed, as the result of nominations so procured, can be other than a contemptible farce?

CONCERNING GREELEY HIMSELF.

The inferences I have drawn in reference to this subject, from the manner of his nomination, from the character of his support, and from his own declarations of his purposes, if elected, are confirmed but confirmed by his history and character as a public man. I wish to speak of Mr. Greeley as a man, with all possible respect. He has many generous qualities, benevolent impulses, large views, and is a sincere man. But he has, from the beginning, been a politician—not merely a partisan, but a party manipulator. His associations have been with party managers, whose reliance for success has been upon the influence of patronage, and the confident belief of prediction that the experiment would prove a ridiculous and ominous failure. What could he do? He knew the Republican party was his emancipator, which had restored him to the condition of a man, and for the first time had invested him with the authority of a voter. He was ignorant, uneducated, inexperienced, unskilled in the methods to look for direction, advice and guidance, refused to recognize him in the new relations of citizenship, and scorned all political association and fellowship with him. He naturally looked upon the struggle as adventurer and the demagogue. He knew no better and could do no better. Certainly there was never a more inviting field for unscrupulous adventurers in political speculation: and right thriftily to its citizens has it been occupied. But these have not opened the gates to these trespassers—who pulled down the fences and broke down the walls—and let those free-booters, who invited in robbers because they had predicted a burglar—certainly these are not the men who have the right to complain of the plunder, to which they have become victims, because they were not first accomplices.

Had they taken the lead to which they say they were naturally and by their education entitled, for which their superiority in intelligence and character certainly fitted them: sympathized with their former friends in their new political relations and changes; manifested their friendship by wise advice and counsel and timely assistance; gone into Congress like Mesan and Sumner, Lucius Lamar, interpreters of the time and teachers of duty; guided them in the reconstruction of the States, and by the influences which had so changed their relations, and allied themselves together with the great body of the common government which had made them equal in right, and would gladly protect them alike, then there would have been no room for carpet-baggers and lurlopers, for they would have had no place.

Why could they not accept the situation in 1868? They do it now. Why could they not clasp the friendly hand then extended to them? Because the goodly chasm, as they now say they yearn to do?

Reconciliation! that is the cry.

A strange slogan! But, stranger yet, it is the cry of battle, not of peace.

Reconciliation, indeed! With what and with whom? With the sentiment that sympathized with them in their rebellion, with the arguments that gave them aid and comfort? What need have friends to be reconciled? What alienation, what estrangement, has had place between these brethren that now they should rush into one another's arms, to be made one again?

It is a mistake—the mistake of 1868 repeated in 1872. Reconciliation was offered then and was rejected. It could have been made at any time since; it is within reach now—a true reconciliation of the past with the present, which shall give hope for the future of peace, contentment, and progress in every element of prosperity, moral and material. What is needed on the part of the South is not a reconciliation which consists in slavery or secession, or in any thing but a single object in common but the acquisition of political power, and whose future rests upon no tradition of the past by which its destiny can be calculated; but a reconciliation with the sentiment of national unity and individual freedom, embodied in the history of the Republican party, which shall see and practically acknowledge the great revolution that has been grown, and is yet to grow out of the victories that extinguished the heresy of secession; that abolished slavery and established universal suffrage; that, in restoring the States to their normal relations to each other and the federal system, have established the rights of the citizen upon the basis of perfect equality under the ægis of national protection.

THE KU-KLUX LAWS.

The offer of peace to the South in 1868 was based upon the recognition by the whole people of the civil rights of the emancipated race, and the best freedom, their political right as their necessary defense to the ballot, their rights to education to fit them for the intelligent and useful exercise of their citizenship. It was met by the organization and outrages of secret bands of marauders and murderers, burning school houses, driving away teachers and assassinating negroes and their friends. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution had made these unoffending people the wards of the nation. Congress legislated for their necessary protection by laws which, if they were stringent, were not more so than the exigency of the occasion required; and which, if it went too far, as I think it did, in conferring on the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, has given occasion for the praise to which it justly entitles him, of having, in no single instance yet pointed out, abused this great and extraordinary authority. It is this legislation which alone has given ground for the alarm against imperialism and centralization in the powers of the Federal government at the expense of the proper local jurisdiction of the States. Even in this respect it does not travel beyond the limit assigned in olden times by strict constructionists of the strait-est sect. For when slavery was a domestic institution, in the interest of which the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States was invented and pushed to the extremity of secession and war, there was in the Federal government, under the constitutional provision for the remanding of fugitive slaves, ample enough to overthrow in all the free States every guarantee of personal liberty, including that secured by the writ of *habeas corpus*. Now the tables are turned. Slavery no longer exists as a domestic institution or otherwise. Freedom is both a State and a National institution, and Congressional legislation in its support is merely an aid to the authority of the States when weakened by domestic violence and lawlessness. A cordial acquiescence by the intelligent white people of the South could not be expected of colored brethren, which, though newly acquired, are firmly secured, and an earnest effort on their part to ameliorate their condition and fit them for the exercise of political power, will soon heal the only schism in our social and political organizations left by the war, and place the reins of government in their local jurisdictions in the hands legitimately entitled to hold them.

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CONCERNING GREELEY HIMSELF.

The inferences I have drawn in reference to this subject, from the manner of his nomination, from the character of his support, and from his own declarations of his purposes, if elected, are confirmed but confirmed by his history and character as a public man. I wish to speak of Mr. Greeley as a man, with all possible respect. He has many generous qualities, benevolent impulses, large views, and is a sincere man. But he has, from the beginning, been a politician—not merely a partisan, but a party manipulator. His associations have been with party managers, whose reliance for success has been upon the influence of patronage, and the confident belief of prediction that the experiment would prove a ridiculous and ominous failure. What could he do? He knew the Republican party was his emancipator, which had restored him to the condition of a man, and for the first time had invested him with the authority of a voter. He was ignorant, uneducated, inexperienced, unskilled in the methods to look for direction, advice and guidance, refused to recognize him in the new relations of citizenship, and scorned all political association and fellowship with him. He naturally looked upon the struggle as adventurer and the demagogue. He knew no better and could do no better. Certainly there was never a more inviting field for unscrupulous adventurers in political speculation: and right thriftily to its citizens has it been occupied. But these have not opened the gates to these trespassers—who pulled down the fences and broke down the walls—and let those free-booters, who invited in robbers because they had predicted a burglar—certainly these are not the men who have the right to complain of the plunder, to which they have become victims, because they were not first accomplices.

Had they taken the lead to which they say they were naturally and by their education entitled, for which their superiority in intelligence and character certainly fitted them: sympathized with their former friends in their new political relations and changes; manifested their friendship by wise advice and counsel and timely assistance; gone into Congress like Mesan and Sumner, Lucius Lamar, interpreters of the time and teachers of duty; guided them in the reconstruction of the States, and by the influences which had so changed their relations, and allied themselves together with the great body of the common government which had made them equal in right, and would gladly protect them alike, then there would have been no room for carpet-baggers and lurlopers, for they would have had no place.

Why could they not accept the situation in 1868? They do it now. Why could they not clasp the friendly hand then extended to them? Because the goodly chasm, as they now say they yearn to do?

Reconciliation! that is the cry.

A strange slogan! But, stranger yet, it is the cry of battle, not of peace.

Reconciliation, indeed! With what and with whom? With the sentiment that sympathized with them in their rebellion, with the arguments that gave them aid and comfort? What need have friends to be reconciled? What alienation, what estrangement, has had place between these brethren that now they should rush into one another's arms, to be made one again?

It is a mistake—the mistake of 1868 repeated in 1872. Reconciliation was offered then and was rejected. It could have been made at any time since; it is within reach now—a true reconciliation of the past with the present, which shall give hope for the future of peace, contentment, and progress in every element of prosperity, moral and material. What is needed on the part of the South is not a reconciliation which consists in slavery or secession, or in any thing but a single object in common but the acquisition of political power, and whose future rests upon no tradition of the past by which its destiny can be calculated; but a reconciliation with the sentiment of national unity and individual freedom, embodied in the history of the Republican party, which shall see and practically acknowledge the great revolution that has been grown, and is yet to grow out of the victories that extinguished the heresy of secession; that abolished slavery and established universal suffrage; that, in restoring the States to their normal relations to each other and the federal system, have established the rights of the citizen upon the basis of perfect equality under the ægis of national protection.

THE KU-KLUX LAWS.

The offer of peace to the South in 1868 was based upon the recognition by the whole people of the civil rights of the emancipated race, and the best freedom, their political right as their necessary defense to the ballot, their rights to education to fit them for the intelligent and useful exercise of their citizenship. It was met by the organization and outrages of secret bands of marauders and murderers, burning school houses, driving away teachers and assassinating negroes and their friends. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution had made these unoffending people the wards of the nation. Congress legislated for their necessary protection by laws which, if they were stringent, were not more so than the exigency of the occasion required; and which, if it went too far, as I think it did, in conferring on the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, has given occasion for the praise to which it justly entitles him, of having, in no single instance yet pointed out, abused this great and extraordinary authority. It is this legislation which alone has given ground for the alarm against imperialism and centralization in the powers of the Federal government at the expense of the proper local jurisdiction of the States. Even in this respect it does not travel beyond the limit assigned in olden times by strict constructionists of the strait-est sect. For when slavery was a domestic institution, in the interest of which the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States was invented and pushed to the extremity of secession and war, there was in the Federal government, under the constitutional provision for the remanding of fugitive slaves, ample enough to overthrow in all the free States every guarantee of personal liberty, including that secured by the writ of *habeas corpus*. Now the tables are turned. Slavery no longer exists as a domestic institution or otherwise. Freedom is both a State and a National institution, and Congressional legislation in its support is merely an aid to the authority of the States when weakened by domestic violence and lawlessness. A cordial acquiescence by the intelligent white people of the South could not be expected of colored brethren, which, though newly acquired, are firmly secured, and an earnest effort on their part to ameliorate their condition and fit them for the exercise of political power, will soon heal the only schism in our social and political organizations left by the war, and place the reins of government in their local jurisdictions in the hands legitimately entitled to hold them.

CHARACTER OF GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

General Grant, in appointments to office, has undoubtedly been governed by the usual party rule. He has bestowed his patronage upon his personal and political friends and the supporters of his party. In this respect certainly he has not sinned above others, nor without precedent. In the character of his appointments, it is no more than fair to say that he has not fallen below the standard of his predecessors. It is no compliment, however, to say that in making this average I leave out the administration of Andrew Johnson. Not to have removed from the country from the depredations of his followers would indeed have been sufficient condemnation. But made the comparison with the best of former administrations, and the morale of Gen. Grant's official selections will not suffer. The banishment of the various departments at home and abroad, with not more than the usual exceptions, has been conducted with integrity, promptness, and skill.

The general conduct of his administration, so far as his executive duties have been involved, in my estimation, has been personally pure, and characterized in the main—I am obliged to make some exception, in the case of San Domingo, which I cannot defend—by a regard for the Constitution and the law, by wisdom, prudence, and a conscientious desire to promote the public interest. He is neither King Stork, as Mr. Sumner would have it, nor the King Log, painted by Mr. Schurz: neither a Cæsar nor a Sardanapalus.

SKETCH OF A GREELEY ADMINISTRATION.

And now, what have we on the other hand? The Democratic party in the disguise of Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati platform!

"The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

And what is the mess of pottage for which we are asked to sell our birthright?

What rational expectation of any reform in the public service is to be found in the success of this unnatural and unprincipled coalition? Let every citizen pause and reflect and answer for himself that question.

The Democratic party, we may be assured, has changed, not its nature, but its situation. If it ever deserved the name of the party of Reform, it is upon the understood condition that, as heretofore in similar cases, he will bestow the offices of the Federal Government, including the Post-office, and all the country over, as rewards to those who have efficiency enough, by his elevation, or to the friends of those who have that claim upon them. We shall see at Washington, as we have seen in times past, a numerous delegation of the friends in office seekers, besieging the White House and every head of a department, each one bringing a recipient in every subordinate position to make room for a Greeley Democrat. We shall see the same recommendations for new political appointments based upon the consideration that the applicant has rendered essential service to the party in the late and the preceding campaign. We shall see the newly elected Congressmen, who are to signify our politics, cringing in the ante-rooms at the Capitol, during the dirty work of office brokers in pay of the service rendered them, in their nomination and election, by the professional lobbyists that control the wards and townships.

In this trading and scrambling, what earthly guarantee have we—I do not say for improvement or reform, but for maintaining things even in as good condition as they are?

If I am asked to justify this prediction, I do it upon the general expectation among the Democrats themselves, as manifested in the zeal and unanimity with which they have rallied to the support of Greeley, traditions and prejudices of their historical party, they rushed to the embrace of a candidacy which gives the lie to every profession of reform in the Democratic name. By what token can this be accounted for, except by every other stake but that involved in the opportunity of official power, and the guaranteed right to name, after out a single term, Mr. Greeley's successor?

There is no need of further evidence than what we see and hear daily, and that is, that the old party is not dead, but only sleeping in the sepulchre of its own previous offences. If there were, it is abundantly furnished by Mr. Greeley's own avowals.

What is the platform and programme of civil service reform? It consists of two particulars:

i. That no discrimination among his supporters on account of their antecedent politics. That is, he will not regard it as an objection to any appointment that he has been a Democrat, provided he has supported Mr. Greeley.

ii. That he will not be a candidate for re-election.

And this last is gravely put forth, as if we were mere children, as a panacea for all the evils of our politics.

Is there any thing in the character of Mr. Greeley, as an individual, to justify the expectation that he will shall be elected over Democrats shall have their proportion of offices from this reform, and in that way, a guarantee of the patronage to assist in the election of a Democratic successor?

And this is the feast to which we are invited in the name of civil service reform! And this is to be the healing hand that extended to the wounds of the Reform Republicans! For one I shall not sit down at that banquet, nor let a guest partake of its sweets.

The disastrous result of a disappointment of all hopes of a true civil service reform involved in the election of Greeley is not, as I grieve to think, an incident to the situation. If it were that alone, it would be enough to condemn it. But in my opinion it is something more and worse. *It is the very purpose for which the situation was brought about.* My reason for this belief is that Greeley and Brown were nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, and that nominations indeed have been republished at Baltimore by the Democratic party because it had been ascertained and was known that they could be used to the best purpose which I have specified. The Cincinnati convention, called and convened in the interest of civil service reform, had before it that ideal statesman so magnificently described by the chairman, Senator Schurz, and which evoked without a name, but an image, present to the mind of every delegate, and for many a passionate wish in the heart of those who felt an aspiration for an elevated and lofty and statesmanlike public life, of the only man who approximated its standard. His name was Charles Francis Adams. He was not nominated. There is no room for doubt or for the evidence of an antecedent intrigue to which Mr. Greeley was personally a party. I know not whether it be true or not. It is matter of no consequence, with the ridiculous pretensions that the letter defeat of every just expectation, based upon the aims and principles of that convention, a bargain was consummated which insured the nominations made, proclaimed substantially, though not in terms, when the next morning the Democratic party, in violation of the rules of the convention under the policy of withdrawing its name, presented that candidates, gave the preconcerted signal for the bargain had been made and would be carried out, by which he had pursued for himself the second place upon the ticket.

The very object of a reform of the civil service is to make party conventions free and responsible, and to destroy the corrupt management, intrigues, and political combinations formed with reference to the distribution of the public patronage. How is it possible for any one to believe that a reform in the administration so handled and managed, as the result of nominations so procured, can be other than a contemptible farce?

CONCERNING GREELEY HIMSELF.

The inferences I have drawn in reference to this subject, from

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

NORTH CAROLINA IS ALL RIGHT!

The old North State emerges from the maze and confusion of imperfect returns true to the Republican cause! For nearly a week she has been claimed as a trophy in the hands of the Confederates. But the claim was not well founded. The entire Republican State ticket is elected, the majority being in the neighborhood of one thousand. This result will prove a sad disappointment to the Confederates who for days have burnt their powder, wasted their breath and issued congratulatory addresses, in the belief that they had won a victory of the greatest value and not encountered positive defeat. Though the Republican majority is small now, it is large enough to render the State certain for GRANT in November.

BUCKALEW was a Senator from Pennsylvania during the war. He was never heard to utter a word of sympathy for the Union cause, nor a syllable in denunciation of treason and rebellion.

BUCKALEW'S record proves him a pro-rebel Democrat of the most ultra class, and Republicans are asked to make him Governor of the State he so basely betrayed in the hour of danger.

BUCKALEW'S record is before the world. We challenge his supporters to show a single vote, or produce a single sentence of his, that was calculated to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion.

THE speech of the Hon. HENRY WILSON, delivered at Richmond, Indiana, published today, will command attention for its clearness and vigor. It is one of the most effective speeches yet of the campaign.

BUCKALEW did not openly resist the draft. He had not courage enough for that. But he was the head of the Fishing Creek rebels in his own county, and was cheered by them, along with JEFF. DAVIS, in front of his own residence.

BUCKALEW voted against the conscription law, in the United States Senate, and when the draft was attempted to be enforced in his own county he encouraged resistance, which terminated in anarchy and bloodshed. Was this the course of a patriot or a traitor?

BUCKALEW dare not deny that he counseled with rebel emissaries in Canada, in 1863-64, when he was serving as a Senator in the National Legislature; and HOLCOMBE, the Confederate emissary, in reporting the result of the interview, declared that it was by cultivating and strengthening such Northern men as BUCKALEW that the rebellion could hope to succeed!

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ, substantially admits the correctness of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW'S Senatorial Record as given in the COMMERCIAL, but attempts no reply, except to say that "the people of the Commonwealth will not care to dig among such rubbish," etc. That is a matter of opinion. In our judgment "the people" do yet "care" how a man appealing to them for their honors stood at a time when the question was one of life or death to the Republic. The *Patriot* and its followers will find that MR. BUCKALEW'S record cannot be snapped out of sight and mind so easily.

THE interest of the Confederates here in the North Carolina election has suddenly diminished, and the display of roosters has ceased altogether. To Republicans the result is just that incentive they everywhere needed, and in this respect it will prove a defeat of the most effective kind. Further evidence of this improves beyond dispute that all, or nearly all, of those who gave their adhesion to the JEFF DAVIS Confederacy are supporting GREELEY now. This fact is too important to be treated lightly, because it betrays a purpose antagonistic to the principles which triumphed with our arms at Appomattox. In this way has the North Carolina election shed a flood of light on the Presidential struggle, and in this way will it also stood by the Republic in the great struggle.

ONE of the most significant features of the present campaign is the remarkable unanimity of the sentiment which pervades the religious press in regard to the political crisis. A [illegible] nected with one of the leading religious journals of the country, states that of the whole number of Protestant religious papers published there are less than a dozen that do not heartily support the Republican party and its candidates. This is a significant fact. That portion of the press is a great power in the land, and the influence it exerts cannot but make itself very strongly felt. What is the reason why the sanctuary and the school house should thus be arrayed as a unit against GREELEY? Perhaps the *Tribune* can tell.

IMMEDIATELY upon receipt of the first dispatches from North Carolina, which gave the State to the Confederate party by a majority of eight to ten thousand, the Democratic press broke out into an anthem of thanksgiving over the supposed victory, on account of the tremendous "moral effect" it would have on other States. And if their efforts had been crowned with the success they were led to believe had been achieved, they would have had the right to rejoice and take courage. For there is no no doubt that a victory in that State is sometimes quite as much the result of the moral weight of a first one as of the actual test of arms itself. To secure this prestige of triumph was the reason of all the desperate exertions put forth by the Democratic party in North Carolina. Having failed, the "moral effect" is on the other side. Still the matter is instinct with valuable suggestions, and it is to be hoped they may be properly heeded and improved.

ALARMED at the formidable stampede of the New York Democracy from the GREELEY column, the *World* (which last year insisted that TWEED'S fortune had been amassed "by the same kind of legitimate speculations in which other shrewd men have made so much money)" the *Tribune* and other Democratic papers have started the rumor that TWEED has repudiated GREELEY. Without any kind of legitimate basis for the story, but even supposing it to be true, it would simply show the desperate strait to which the confederate venture has been driven, to make so experienced and hardened a corruptionist as the Democratic candidate's former business partner desert him. For, as the *World* remarked on the occasion referred to, "Whatever else TWEED may have been charged with, nobody ever accused him of being a fool." For the present, however, there are no grounds for supposing that the political partnership—business partnership—between TWEED and GREELEY has been dissolved.

ACCESSIONS to the Republican party are reported from all parts of the State—notably in the towns and villages of the interior. The farmers and mechanics of the rural districts, quiet and thoughtful men, who hold their way in politics as they do in the business concerns of life, hardly ever making a step until they feel the ground safe beneath their feet, and always in the habit of getting to the bottom of a question before they commit themselves either for or against it, are coming out against BUCKALEW and for HARTRANFT every day—Republicans by HARTRANFT, because justified by investigation has shown the utter groundlessness of the charges so freely alleged against him, and Democrats against BUCKALEW, because his record shows him to be unworthy of the highest honors they can bestow. In this campaign the worst cause had the best start, but from present indications it will be terribly distanced in the final outcome. Let the present encouraging prospects lead to redoubled efforts on the part of our friends to make the victory overwhelmingly decisive.

WHERE all are doing nobly it is perhaps invidious to particularize, and yet the effective service which is being rendered for the Republican party by our Irish-born fellow-citizens in various parts of the country, deserves honorable mention. Much efficient work is being done among this important element of our population by representative men of their own race, with results of the most encouraging nature. The national convention of Irish-American citizens is to be held in Philadelphia on the 19th of next month, under the auspices of the Irish Republican Association, at which nearly all the prominent Irish Republicans of the United States are expected to be present. It is understood that the leading railroad lines will issue excursion tickets at low rates, and there is no doubt that the Convention will be the means of conducing to much good. Irishmen are beginning to think for themselves in matters of politics—and hence the constant accessions which are being made from among them to the ranks of the Republican party.

THE Supreme Court of the United States not long ago, in a case which covered the question, decided that notes given for the purchase of slaves during the existence of slavery could still be enforced. Chief Justice CHASE, who was not in his seat when judgment was rendered, has just directed a dissent to be entered for him, partly on the ground that contracts for the purchase and sale of slaves were and are abhorrent to sound morals and natural justice, and without support except in positive law. This opinion is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the Democratic candidate for President, who—at the very time that the slaveholders were prosecuting an unholy rebellion against the lawful authority of the government, and after the slaves themselves had been set free by President LINCOLN'S Proclamation of Emancipation—advocated the payment of four hundred millions of dollars out of the National treasury as compensation to the masters. If Mr. GREELEY'S proposition was not abhorrent to sound morals and natural justice, then there are no such things.

AN OLD SUBJECT STILL NEW.

No other charge laid against the GRANT Administration has produced so much exasperation among our German fellow-citizens as the charge of having sold arms to the French during the great war. With some of them to call GRANT the *waffen-schacherer*, or trafficker in arms, is evidently supposed to be an unanswerable argument against his re-election—an argument so conclusive as to be an end of all controversy on the subject. "What! vote for the man who for selfish gain put weapons in the hands of their brothers with which to slaughter our brothers when they were fighting for fatherland? Never, never, never for evermore!" In this emphatic, and strongly emotional form, or in other forms still more vigorous, German indignation over President GRANT'S alleged offense against humanity and the fatherland has often found expression since the beginning of the canvass. Assuming the facts to be as charged, or looking at only one side of the asserted facts, one may readily admit that the feeling is so natural and respectable as to be entitled to much sympathy. Indeed, in any case, or on any supposition as to the circumstances involved, Germans might reasonably regret that the enemies of their compatriots were enabled to procure the means of prolonging the war beyond the time when ultimate success became obviously impossible. The error of the Germans consists in permitting their feelings of grief over a lamentable fact to pass into anger at the President and his advisers for refusing to forget and disregard their obligations as neutrals, and the duty of upholding neutral rights, imposed upon them by their official position.

It is perfectly certain that General GRANT'S personal sympathies and good wishes were enlisted on the German side in the great struggle. He was at no pains to conceal the fact, as was made painfully manifest on several occasions, and as is now frankly acknowledged by official organs of the imperial government What, then, was his offense against Germany which still burns and rankles in the memory of some American Germans? When the Franco-German war began, the American government had long been trying to get rid of its old and disapproved weapons, and it was then ready and authorized to sell to all applicants, except recognized agents of either of the belligerents. Whatever subordinates may have done, there is not a particle of evidence to implicate any high functionary of the government in neglect or disregard of this restriction, and even his bitterest enemies do not pretend that the President was to blame in the matter. The burden of the accusation is that GRANT'S cabinet sold arms knowing that they would finally be owned by the French and used by them against the Germans. The truth is, that as France needed all arms and ammunition she could not, from government could not help believing that whoever might be the immediate purchaser of its weapons, France would get them sooner or later. But did such belief or knowledge furnish a reason why the American government should suspend its sales and make the policy of the War Department dependent upon the duration of the war in France? The suggestion is utterly unreasonable. Think of the German or Russian or any other great European power thus deferring to the contingencies of passing events! But there was a still better reason for the course pursued by the Washington government. It could not have responded to the wishes of some American Germans by arbitrarily arresting the sale of arms without grossly violating its duties as a neutral toward France, and thus taking a most effective part on the side of Germany in the war. This complaint on the subject was long ago taken by the most intelligent Germans on both sides of the Atlantic, and we cannot help thinking that it must seem just and reasonable to all who examine it with calm and impartial reflection.

We have been told, and told daily, that he has not been true to the colored race. Well, I see in this vast throng a few colored men. Is it so, colored men to-day—I say to all men of their race—I say to the anti-slavery men of Wayne county—to all the anti-slavery men of Indiana—to the anti-slavery men of the whole country—aye, and to the anti-slavery men of the world—that any one who has been false or untrue to the interests of the black men of this nation than has General Grant during the last seven years. [Loud cheers.]

HE KNOWS HOW TO DO IT.

Mr. HEINRICH BOERNSTEIN, a German gentleman of high character, who is believed to exert much influence among his compatriots of the West, and who is now absent in Europe, makes interesting reference to American politics in a letter to the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*. His letter is dated Vienna, July 12, the day after he had learned by telegraph of the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN, at Baltimore. "Every vote given for GRANT and WILSON," says MR. BOERNSTEIN, "secures the stability of the powerful Republican party, which in the comparatively short period of ten years has carried triumphantly through the greatest social revolution of modern times, and has rescued the Union from dissolution. This party is still susceptible of improvement and reform, while the Democratic party is incorrigible."

He expresses the opinion that if it fails in this last attempt to regain power, it will cease to exist, and that then will be the time, free and undisturbed by impure influences, to carry through the struggle for civil service reform and against corruption.

"I therefore," he adds, "repeat my advice and say —vote all a- one man for Grant and Wilson, maintain the Republican party intact, and put to shame the wily plans of the old Democratic wire-pullers. I have no interest in the matter; I have nothing to expect from either Grant or Greeley, and however much I respect and honor *General* Grant as the man who, by his energy and perseverance has crushed the disgraceful rebellion, I am yet an unconditional opponent of *President* Grant; but the time to overthrow him is badly chosen, and if the attempt should succeed to set aside Grant for Greeley in November, then therewith the Union, our national credit and the free minded progressive development of the country would be deeply damaged, and only fresh material would be prepared for a second much more perilous and much more bloody civil war."

Having specified some of the President's faults and mistakes, and some of the abuses of his administration, MR. BOERNSTEIN exclaims:

"Why this sudden outcry against Grant, while his great and undeniable services to the country are at once utterly forgotten? Here in Europe people do not understand this proverbial "ingratitude of Republics,"—indeed, they go so far as to insinuate that foreign machinations play a part in the intrigues against Grant, and that even Russian gold has somewhat to do with them."

And MR. BOERNSTEIN goes on to mention some circumstances which may well enough, in Germany, seem to warrant such suspicions, though we confess that the theory hardly rests on grounds sufficiently solid to command acceptance at our distance from the shadow of the Czar. The mere fact, however, that a suspicion of the kind is entertained in Europe, proves how incomprehensible appear there the absurd invectives of which the President is here the object.

NOW FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

The success of the Republican State ticket in North Carolina was not essential to the election of the Presidential ticket in November; but so far as Pennsylvania is concerned the weight of all experience, if we lose the State in October, is against carrying it a month later. The time has come for organized, systematic, persistent work, from one end of the Commonwealth to the other. For, apart from the imperative necessity of averting the national calamity of GREELEY'S election, the elevation of BUCKALEW to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania would of itself be an evil almost if not quite as deplorable. There is overwhelming official evidence, furnished by the highest Democratic authority, to show that General HARTRANFT'S whole course as Auditor General was in the highest degree honorable and creditable to him, alike as a man and an officer of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, his opponent stands convicted of being a sympathizer with and steadfast supporter of the rebellion, and of stubbornly opposing every measure, whether military or political, for suppressing treason, conquering the rebellion and vindicating the integrity and perpetuity of the Republic. While Gen. HARTRANFT was at the front, risking his life in the cause of his country, BUCKALEW, both as private citizen and public officer, was invariably found rendering aid and comfort to its enemies. These are the two men between whom the honest and intelligent voters of the great Keystone State of the Union are called upon to choose. The conduct and character of the Republican candidate reflect luster upon his whole career; while the history of the Democratic nominee, as shown from his published and uncontradicted record, is one to make patriots blush for shame. Hardly any public man has been so villified as Gen. HARTRANFT. Hardly any public man of his time has so persistently set his face against the onward march and movement of liberty and humanity as Senator BUCKALEW in connection with the war. The election of the man would be the recognition of eminent services in the field, and the vindication of outraged honesty and integrity—of the other, the reward of bitter disloyalty and crafty treason. Men of Pennsylvania, choose well!

THE STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRACY.

The "boiled crow" portion of the Democracy have heretofore affected to despise the straight-out Democratic Convention which is to assemble in Louisville next month. But the movement is now assuming such proportions that this feeling of derision is fast changing to one of ill-disguised anxiety and alarm. The New York *Express* admits that "it will not be such a numberless concern as some of the Democratic journals suppose," but tries to console itself with the reflection that it will be a difficult matter to find a man for the Democratic well known name" to accept the nomination. And the singularly illogical way in which the *Express* berates the movement shows that it fears it more than a little. In one breath that journal declares its managers and sympathizers are so self-willed as to prefer death and destruction, unless they can have their own way, and in the next it asserts that the movement is gotten up and engineered by GRANT and his supporters! It holds that there is no possibility of reconciling such men than with a mule, and then charges that they have been successfully manipulated by the Republican party. When so astute and clear-seeing a journal as the *Express* loses its head in this unaccountable fashion, it is proof of the existence of a pretty bad scare.

"IF ANY MAN ATTEMPTS TO HAUL DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT!"

The masterly letter of General DIX, repudiating GREELEY and declaring for GRANT, has stirred up the bile of the *Tribune* to a terrible pitch. That paper, usually so self-controlled, when one takes into account the radical difference of opinion which has always existed between the writer of the letter and the Democratic honor and welfare. To expect that the organ of the candidate who was for letting the States secede from the Union, and for making peace with the rebels before the event of the war was decided, and when they would have treated only on the basis of the acknowledgment of their independence, should feel kindly toward the author of the famous order: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"—is altogether out of the question. The chasm between them is too deep and wide to be "clasped" over

It is really wonderful—and in another sense not wonderful at all, but perfectly natural—how the old Confederate leaders come up to GREELEY'S support. We have seen HOLCOMBE springing to his feet to defend GREELEY as the most fit living man for the South; and now the notorious FOOTE, once a leader of the old "Hangman" FOOTE, of Tennessee, raises his voice in the same key. FOOTE is fully persuaded that GREELEY as President would do more "to restore our country to its former prosperity and happiness, to revive our pristine glories as a people, and place the public liberties completely beyond the reach of all that now surround them with peril," than any man that could be named. It is not difficult to make out the true reason why those who now express this opinion of GREELEY were awhile ago equally confident that GEN. LEE was just the man to "place the public liberties completely beyond the reach of all that now surround them with peril." LEE made some progress at this business, but met with unexpected obstacles at Gettysburg, and finally gave up at Appomattox. FOOTE'S views concerning GREELEY'S eminent fitness, are shared in by the Confederate leaders generally, who, with startling unanimity, in the language of HOLCOMBE, accord to GREELEY "the homage of their first choice." Every man of them, if permitted to take part in the October election in Pennsylvania, would, with equal warmth, accord their "homage" to CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

ONE of the principal reasons assigned by Senator SUMNER in vindication of his political change of front is, that he is "against fanning ancient flames into continued life," which is as much as to say that President GRANT cherishes feelings of malice and bitterness toward the Southern people; whereas we have MR. GREELEY'S own word for it that General GRANT has shown more practical sympathy, and given more evidences of his magnanimity than all the stump-speechad writers and politicians combined." If this testimony is not sufficiently strong, let SUMNER himself be called upon to reinforce it. In the early days of reconstruction General GRANT made a tour of observation in the South at the request of President JOHNSON, and at its close prepared a report in which he advocated mild and generous treatment of the lately rebellious States, ground that he was satisfied the mass of thinking men at the South accepted the situation in good faith. President JOHNSON transmitted this report to Congress, with a message calling favorable attention to it, when SUMNER openly denounced it in the Senate as a "whitewashing report," not warranted by the facts of the case, and for the writing of which General GRANT was severely criticised and blamed by the Massachusetts Senator. Yet this man has now the effrontery to accuse the President of a lack of magnanimity. How remarkably ingenuous and sincere!

DID HORACE GREELEY ever edit the New York *Tribune*? Let no one be startled by the question. For since the supporters of GREELEY, to extricate him and themselves from an awkward situation, are denying that for a number of years he has been the editor of the *Tribune*, we may as well doubt whether he was the editor of that paper. For instance, the following from the Chicago *Tribune*, speaking by authority:

"We have once before reminded it that, during the Impeachment trial, Mr. Greeley was lecturing in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and that he did not even decide the question whether the *Tribune* should favor the conviction of Johnson or oppose it. Moreover, if Senator Trumbull does not complain of what the New York *Tribune* said about him, the *Journal* need not worry its little head about it. And now, let us comprehensively remind the *Journal*, and the entire Grant press, that Horace Greeley never wrote a line in favor of the impeachment or conviction of Andrew Johnson, nor in favor of Grant's supposed qualifications for the Presidency, nor in behalf of the "On to Richmond" movement. Nor is it fair, since the New York *Tribune* purports to be edited impersonally by a corporation, to hold its editor-in-chief individually responsible for sentiments which he never wrote, still less for those with which he never agreed."

We repeat, did ever Mr. GREELEY write anything for the *Tribune*? Another question: Are not this denial and special pleading the smallest hole a man, candidate or not, ever crawled out of?

A fish was recently caught in Alabama, in which was a partridge egg, and in the egg a bird.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Airey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STEIRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN B. HARR.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHARDON, August 6, 1872.

The Twenty-seventh Senatorial District Republican Conference assembled here to-day and nominated David Mackey, of Clarion county, for Senator; Geo. W. Andrews, of Jefferson, and James E. Brown, of Armstrong, for Constitutional Delegates. W.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUNTER'S CAVE, GREENE COUNTY, August 3, 1872.—I have traveled the western part of Greene and find it all right for Grant and Wilson. But I find Democrats who will not vote for Greeley. The Democrats and Liberals cannot come over with in our county; they cannot run up to 1,800. R.

Hon. W. W. Ketcham and General Harry White, who were General Hartranft's principal competitors for the Gubernatorial nomination, will both positively be present and speak at the convention meeting in New Brighton on the 15th inst.

The Delaware county *American* is informed by a reliable gentlemen from Middletown township, in that county, that not one-third of the Democrats there will vote for Greeley, and several of them are against Buckalew. In that county, as elsewhere, the struggle in Pennsylvania among Democrats is very general, and as the case now stands there be a great falling off in the vote of the party, while that of the Republicans will be full and strong.

At Ridgway, on the 31st ult., the Republican conferees of the Nineteenth District nominated Hon. Carlton B. Curtis, of Erie, for Congress by acclamation. It is confidently expected that he will carry the district by 1,500 majority.

The Warren *Ledger* (Democratic) is much excited over the fact that a liberal number of Democrats will vote for Grant and Wilson that such is the case, and mournfully calls to them to come back and act with the party.

The Reading (Berks county) *Dispatch* says: "So far there have come to public notice the name of only five or six reputable Republicans in this city who have declared for Greeley. These, in connection with a few others who have voted with the Democratic party during the last few years, and one or two never in favor as a voter, have formed a Greeley and Brown club. These few Democratic recruits will be overwhelmed by the hundreds of Democrats who will go to the polls quietly and vote for Grant."

George H. Cutler, of Girard, has been nominated for State Senator, by the Republican conferees of the Erie and Warren district.

Absalom T. Davis, of Washington township, Erie county, who for nearly 40 years acted with the Democratic party, has written a letter to the chairman of the Democratic county committee, giving his reasons for refusing to support Horace Greeley. He says the Democratic party is dead. Its headstone is at Cincinnati, its foot-stone at Baltimore, and on its grave sits that old political hag, Greeley, with organized labor's hands across the bloody chasm with those who destroyed it. Let those Democrats who desire to clasp hands with the weak-kneed Republicans and contribute to beat Grant do so if they choose. I shall not wear either Greeley's white hat or white coat, and shall vote for Grant, Wilson and the rest of the Republican ticket from President down to Path Master, and in conversing with my old Democratic neighbors on this subject, I find that many of them will do likewise.

STILL THEY COME.

Another Distinguished Democrat Repudiates Greeley and Declares for Grant.

Hon. Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, Democratic United States Senator from that State from 1857 to 1863, has declared his intention to support Grant and Wilson. Mr. Rice takes this ground not as a politician, but *purely as a business matter*. He declares that he has no confidence that if Greeley is elected he will carry out the attempt to carry out Greeley's crazy theory of a violent resumption of specie payment would be utterly disastrous to the material interests of the country, and that, if only to protect his own property and business, he was constrained to oppose Greeley's election. On the contrary, Grant's administration of the finances has been wise, safe and successful, and the country demands that the same policy be conducted another term. In these views Senator Rice represents the convictions and determination of nearly all the solid business men of the country, whether Democrats or Republicans.

A Democratic Missouri Judge Comes Out for Grant.

Judge Long, a life-long Democrat of standing and influence, at a recent flag-raising in Missouri, announced at length his determination not to vote for Greeley but to vote for Grant. The spirit of his remarks is indicated by the following passage: "Gentlemen, my opinion is that this new-policy party will be short-lived; that about the 5th of November next it will cease to exist, and then its requiem will be sung to the tune of 'Home, sweet home,' and the members of the family, to the tune of that good old song called 'Possum up the gum stump.'"

Continued Defection of the Connecticut Democracy.

The Democrats in Connecticut do not take to Greeley at all kindly. They are rapidly falling into line on the other side. In addition to the prominent men who already have deserted the coalition ticket are the following, recorded in the New Haven *Journal*: "We learn that Christopher Bennd, of Norwich, a member of the Democratic State Committee, has delared for Grant, and that quite a number of the most prominent Democrats of that city, including Theodore F. Raymond, a heavy shipping merchant, ex-Mayor Carew, a partner of Gov. Buckingham in the rubber business, James M. Meach, cashier of the Norwich City Bank, and a good, wholesale druggist, have declared they will not vote for Greeley. We have good authority also for saying that the Hon. Abiel Chapman, of New York, formerly Democratic candidate for Congress, is opposed to Greeley. These gentlemen are not ordinary men in the community in which they live, but will carry large numbers with them. In addition to those above mentioned, we learn that Hon. Nathan Belcher, of New London, ex-member of Congress, and Julius T. Shepard, ex-Alderman of New London and long a prominent Democrat, are both against Greeley."

A Statement to be Received With Suspicion.

The friends of Judge Jere Black authorize the statement that in the interview which he had, as alleged, under instructions from Secretary Stanton in 1864 with the Confederate Commissioners at Niagara Falls, that he represented Mr. Stanton as anxious about the result of the war, and very desirous for a settlement. This statement is made with a view to counteract the injury to the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania by the publication of the Holcombe letter connecting Black and Buckalew with the negotiations at Niagara Falls to bring the war to a close. The statement of Black's friends should be received with much allowance, as it is believed that Secretary Stanton is misrepresented.

Parties are already being formed in different cities of the country to attend the Vienna Exposition of next year, and apartments have already been engaged for some of them in the Austrian capital.

The Questions Before the American People.

Speech of Hon. Henry Wilson

At Richmond, Indiana, August 3, 1872.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not unmindful of this place and of this presence. During the past thirty years we have passed through trying scenes, that have tested the manhood and the Christianity of our countrymen. In these many years through which the friends of freedom have struggled, in peace and in war, Wayne county has been a bright spot, and the fires of liberty have been kept burning here by faithful men and women. I come here to-day to speak to a people that have often listened to the voice of liberty, patriotism and duty. I come to speak in behalf of that great political organization that has saved the Republic of the United States and emancipated a race.

THE TALK OF BOLTERS.

Some tell us that the Republican party is dead, others tell us that it ought to die, while others tell us, who are true to their hearts upon us, that they are as good Republicans as ever. Gentlemen, those who tell us that the party of patriotism and liberty in America are dead are simply dead themselves, to the voice of patriotism and liberty. [Cheers.] Those who tell us that the Republican party, with its great origin, its glorious history, its grand deeds, that gleam immortal, should die; that the Democratic party will again come into the government of the country the sooner they leave the Republican party the purer and better and stronger the Republican party will be. [Loud cheers and cries of "Good," "That's so."]

Those who are turning their backs upon us—who are leaving us—that tell us they are as good Republicans as ever, simply mean to deceive you and me and the American people—nothing more and nothing less. Every man, for ten years—in the terrible trials that we have passed through, that have tested us as no people ever yet tested before—that ratified and left us, told us that; and as good men as ever told us that went into the ranks of the enemy. Andrew Johnson, a long time after he was stepping out from us, and was doing all he could, was as good a Republican as ever. Mr. Doolittle and the Blairs—a large family—that left us because we could not leave our principles, but carried them out to their legitimate results, by lifting the black race that we had emancipated up from chattelhood to manhood—up to political rights—up to the platform of absolute equality in America; these men, who deserted us because we were trying to be good and true men, went from us, claiming to be as good Republicans as ever.

Still, gentlemen, we survived the treachery of Andrew Johnson—survived the rutting of a large class of men for political power; and, to-day, with all these desertions, the Republican party of the United States is three and a half millions of men—the sanction of and powerful organization, ready to stand by its principles, or fall, if need be, by its principles.

TWO TO-DAYS.

But, gentlemen, many of the eyes of our countrymen are turned, and are turning, to Indiana. We are not unmindful of the great fact that you, during the last seventeen years, have had many great struggles and many hard fights, and many of them on the issue that the Democratic party has been, and is, strong in numbers; that she has been of capacity and character; that she has men of ability to-day, direct and control its action. But, gentlemen, the fidelity, the ability of the Republicans of Indiana have been recognized in the past. The struggle, on the one hand, was a great and powerful organization, ready to stand by its principles, or fall, if need be, by its principles.

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Now, gentlemen, I tell you here to-day, that it was to the influence of General Grant more than to that of any man of this nation, or any dozen men, in the wide range of Congress, that the measure passed through Congress when it did. He became President on the 4th of March, 1869, and I say to you that the whole power of his administration was legitimately used to influence our friends throughout the country, and in all the States, to carry through and consummate that great measure of reform [cheers]; and I say to the colored race of to-day, I say it to all of them, from here to the banks of the Rio Grande, that to General GRANT, more than to any other man under God, are they indebted for their Fifteenth amendment, that secures their rights for evermore. [Applause.]

GRANT THE PROTECTOR OF LOYALISTS.

But, gentlemen, I stop not here. You will remember that, in 1868, hundreds of Republicans down in Louisiana were hunted down, and slain like dogs; hundreds of them were murdered; and that Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair appealed to the violence of his supporters in that State. You will remember that in 1869 and '70 there came to us evidence that there were political organizations in the South; that they were committing murders and crimes that not only disgraced our country, but dishonored human nature. The government was in full possession of these facts. The government looked to the Southern States—to the reconstructed States—to put down the lawless bands of murderers, to vindicate the law, and to protect the people of the South. But the government looked in vain. It was proved by actual trial that wherever attempts were made to arrest these wicked, bad men, that some of their numbers found friends among the jurors, and that no convictions could be made.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE KU-KLUX.

In the winter of 1871, the evidence taken before committee showed that hundreds of men had been murdered, that thousands of men had been lashed. What was the government to do? What ought the government to do? I hold that the government of the United States is bound to protect citizens of the United States in any part of the country, and, if necessary, in any part of the Christian and civilized world. [Cheers, and a voice, "I believe that too."] A citizen of the United States has the right at home and abroad, on land or on wave, to look to the government of his country for protection. And that government fails to give him protection, it fails to do its duty. [Loud applause.]

GRANT DESIRES NO ARBITRARY POWER.

The question came up in 1871 whether Congress should legislate to do that, or clothe the President with power to put down these armed secret associations in the South, and protect the people against their murderous blows. The House of Representatives thought we ought to clothe him with that power. The Senate of the United States believed we ought to sit there and legislate. The House carried through several propositions to adjourn. The Senate stood firm, but it was evident to the Senate that it would be forced out in the recess, and that no legislation would be done. The President was visited by some of the most influential men in both houses of Congress. He was implored to act. One day he came to the Senate chamber. He went into the Senate for a few moments and into the House of Representatives for a few moments. I happened to be one of the Senate influenced to leave the Senate chamber. He went into the House of Representatives for a few members. I happened to be one of the Senate influenced to leave him. The question came up and was considered for an hour or two whether the President should send in a message, perhaps as long as stay their legislation. Several members gave it as their deliberate opinion that it was his high duty to do so. The President's only objection was that it would clothe him with greater power, and he was not desirous of having greater power conferred upon him. He was modest. He did not want power. He did not even like to ask for measures of this kind, because he might be accused by his enemies of seeking power when he did not desire it. After calm reflection he wrote that message, perhaps as long as your finger. That message was sent into Congress, and it rallied our friends like an order of battle.

THE KU KLUX LAW—ITS ACTION.

Congress went to work and framed and passed what is known as the Ku-Klux law. That law went upon the statute book. It had the sanction of liberty-loving men in both houses, and I express to you the conviction that from the Potomac to the Rio Grande loyal citizens will to-day, as they have ever done, stand in the Republican party of the United States, and give their hearty support to the re-election of General Grant. [Loud and long continued applause.]

AMNESTY.

Gentlemen, we seem to be living in a time when everybody can be forgiven, with the exception of those who have never sinned at all. [Laughter.] Ben Hill has been offered a prize and so has William Lloyd Garrison must not be forgiven, because he is for General Grant's re-election. [Renewed laughter.] Men who robbed negroes in 1855, and broke the negroes' skulls, and burnt Pennsylvania Hall—that temple consecrated to liberty—must be forgiven, the noblest men and noblest women that ever trod this continent, they are to be forgiven—their hands are to be clasped—those men who stand erect and upright, stand now where they stood then; have been firm, unyielding, God-fearing men, they have not to be forgiven. Those men who aroused, and in the face of the civilized world, used their best endeavors to extend the boundaries of slavery, they are all to be pardoned; but no God have mercy on them who were firm enough to resist their attempts, and crush them out.

WHAT REPUBLICANS HAVE ACHIEVED.

Gentlemen, standing here to-day, in this presence, among these liberty-loving, patriotic men and women of Wayne county, I want to call your attention for a few moments to what we have struggled for in the past.

Nearly forty years ago, when the slave power dominated the country—when the dark shadow of human slavery fell upon us all here in the North—there arose a body of conscientious men and women who proclaimed to the master and the right of the slave; they proclaimed it to be a duty to let the oppressed go free. Rewards were offered—they were denounced. Yet these faithful ones maintained with fidelity, against all odds, the sublime creed of human liberty. The struggle—continued for forty years ago against the assumptions and domination of the slave power. It was a struggle, one after another—the slave power went right on to the conquest of the country—promises were broken, without regard to the sanctity of the session of Congress. The work went on till the people, in their majesty, in the exercise of their power and duty, elected Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. [Cheers.] Then came a great trial; that trial was whether we should be faithful to the principles of liberty, and maintain the cause of liberty, or surrender; whether we would be true our principles or false. We stood firm—stood by the sacred cause—and then the slave power plunged the country into a godless rebellion.

Then came another trial, testing the manhood, the courage and the Christianity of the friends of liberty in the country. We met that test as we had met every other test—trusting in God, trusting in the people—with Mr. Lincoln at the helm. And the Through four years of blood we maintained those principles, and, after weeks of struggle in Congress, broken Union, and vindicated the authority and power of the nation. In that struggle Indiana played a glorious part in the field, and her voice in the councils of the nation had great and deserved influence.

Now, gentlemen, measured by the high standard of fidelity to principle, measured by the great political party to which we belong to-day was the salvation of the country in war as it had been in peace—true to the country in peace—true to the country in war.

Not only true to country, but the Republican party was true to the fetters of the bondman, and to the bondman, and elevated four and a half millions of men from chattelhood to manhood; gave them civil rights, and political rights. They received from the start and parcel of the power of the country. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, here to-day, I point to this record—this great record—and say to you, that measured by the standard of the Republican party, the greatest and grandest standards by which to measure public men, that standard which the world has ever known, stands to-day, and will stand with none to accuse them to come back to with the party. The Reading (Berks county) *Dispatch* says:

"So far there have come to public notice the name of only five or six reputable Republicans in this city who have declared for Greeley. These, in connection with a few others who have voted with the Democratic party during the last few years, and one or two never in favor as a voter, have formed a Greeley and Brown club. These few Democratic recruits will be overwhelmed by the hundreds of Democrats who will go to the polls quietly and vote for Grant."

George H. Cutler, of Girard, has been nominated for State Senator, by the Republican conferees of the Erie and Warren district.

Absalom T. Davis, of Washington township, Erie county, who for nearly 40 years acted with the Democratic party, has written a letter to the chairman of the Democratic county committee, giving his reasons for refusing to support Horace Greeley. He says the

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 10, 1872.

North Carolina All Right!

THE TABLES TURNED!

Republican Governor Certain

THE DEMOCRATS GIVE IT UP!

Let Those Rejoice Who Win!

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1872.

There is no additional news from North Carolina to-night, but Democrats no longer claim the State, but concede the election of Caldwell by one thousand majority. The latest afternoon dispatches from Raleigh assert positively that the State has gone Republican by an enlarged majority of about eighteen hundred.

Postmaster Edmonds, acting chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, this evening received the following dispatch from Senator Pool:

NORFOLK, VA., August 7, 8:35 P.M.—To Hon. M. Edmonds: The people of North Carolina have gained the victory over the Ku-Klux, shot box stuffing, and Tammany. The State is sure for Grant and Wilson in November.

[Signed] JOHN POOL.

Associated Press.]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7.—All the counties ve been heard from except Ashe, Graham d Watauga. Caldwell will have a majority some 1,000 votes. Reports of frauds are ming in from some quarters. The excitet has subsided. The Republicans will d a mass meeting to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The following tele- m was received here this morning, to Presint Grant:

RALEIGH, August 7.—North Carolina has ected the entire Republican State ticket by a jority ranging from fifteen hundred to two usand. THOMAS SETTLE."

NEW YORK, August 7.—The following dishes were received to-day:

RALEIGH, August 7.—To Gen. Geo. H. rtner: It is now conceded by all parties that dwell has carried the State by above eight ndred. [Signed] A. W. SHAFFER.

RALEIGH, August 7.—To Republican State mittee: We have carried the State by d the shadow of a doubt. The Democrats give up the fight.

[Signed] J. H. WARWICK.

A special from Raleigh to the *Telegram* says: valuable letters received by Republicans this ming from the west make the election of dwell, by a small majority, certain. Merton concedes the election. The counties in west still to be heard from are reported as ng Republican gains, which virtually de- s the contest. There is a chance for the tion of Hughes, Democrat, Lieut. Governas Brogden, Republican, runs far behind ticket. The Legislature is close. Consmen, five Democrats, three Republicans. RALEIGH, August 7.—The official returns nearly all in, the western counties having been heard from except Ashe and Yancey. dwell is elected by about one thousand majority. The Democrats claim there have been t frauds, and it is thought the election will be contested. The Republicans will hold a lee-to-morrow night. The excitement has sided, and the Democrats receive the news heir defeat quietly.

WILMINGTON, August 7.—Robeson precinct, Brunswick county, was thrown out on account of informalities and frauds. This gives rimon an official majority of three votes brunswick county.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The National Republican Committee have directed the firing one hundred guns here to-morrow in honor he result in North Carolina. Their dishes claim 1,000 majority.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The following dishes were received this evening:

WILMINGTON, August 7.—To Hon. Wm. E. ndler: There is no longer any doubt. We e carried the State ticket by about 2,000.

[Signed] JOHN W. ANDREWS.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7.—Glorious victory! whole State ticket elected. Majority er 2,000. State sure for Grant and Wilson ovember. Rejoice and be glad.

[Signed] J. J. YOUNG.

NEW YORK, Midnight.—The *Times'* latest ws from Raleigh is only received to-night, urns from eleven of the thirteen counties tofore unheard from are now in, and give dwell a net gain of 17. Only two counties to be heard from. Caldwell's majority is over 0. The Legislature, all but two counties, ds: Senate, 31 Democrats, 19 Republicans; e House, 63 Democrats, 57 Republicans.

publican Gains in Kentucky.

groes Ku-Kluxed in Fayette County.

Democrats Make a Bloody Chasm to Clasp Hands Over.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 6.

The official majority for Tarlton, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Fayette county, is 57. The Republicans carry Jessamine county by 122—a gain of about 90. Bourbon county is reported Democratic by 141 majority—a Republican gain of 115. Reports from the remaining counties show large Republican gains in most of them.

An attack was made upon the Republican meeting at Athens, in this county, yesterday, by a mob of Democratic roughs, who succeeded in driving the negroes away from the polls. The negroes were reported on a number of both parties.

Hon. Thomas Settle.

A Democrat named Sharp crowded in an open knife in his hand "in order to protect himself," he said, in case of trouble. At one point another Democrat threw a rock, and red fired a pistol, upon which an indiscriminate fire was opened on the crowd of negroes, who broke and ran, not returning to the fire during the day. Three negroes were shot—one in the shoulder, a second had a finger shot off, and a third was seriously wounded by a ball through the thigh. Three or four men engaged in the shooting are reported to have been members of the Ku-Klux band who operated in this precinct last year.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7, 1872.

There is a firm feeling in the money market to-day, and in view of a strong *prospective* demand the banks are firm in rates except for short dates, which are wanted to employ money for the coming thirty days. There is no quotable change, but long paper is thrown out in favor of the shorter time, the range being from eight to nine, anything lower being exceptional, while higher rates rule on the street.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	116¼	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	93
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Paifics	115¾

—A private letter from the Rev. H. H. Spaulding, the venerable missionary among the Nez Perces Indians, who occupy a fertile region on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary line between Idaho and Washington Territory, and on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, contains interesting information respecting the weather in that region during the past winter. The writer forwards nine varieties of grasses and flowers, gathered on the 27th of February of this year, and states that, owing to the exceptional severity of the season, these harbingers of summer are about a month later than usual. He adds: "I have been acquainted with this country thirty-six years, and about one-third of the winters such grasses and flowers would date about January 20. I have known one winter harder than this: but then, as now, numerous herds of horses, cattle, and sheep wintered out, feeding on the natural grasses. I learn from hunters that in Eastern Idaho and Montana, on the highest level of the probable grade of the Northern Pacific Railroad, there has not been over two feet of snow, and that not long give up the fight.

J. H. WARWICK.

A special from Raleigh to the *Telegram* says: valuable letters received by Republicans this ming from the west make the election of dwell, by a small majority, certain. Merton concedes the election. The counties in west still to be heard from are reported as ng Republican gains, which virtually de- s the contest. There is a chance for the tion of Hughes, Democrat, Lieut. Governas Brogden, Republican, runs far behind ticket. The Legislature is close. Consmen, five Democrats, three Republicans. ALEIGH, August 7.—The official returns nearly all in, the western counties having been heard from except Ashe and Yancey. dwell is elected by about one thousand majority. The Democrats claim there have been t frauds, and it is thought the election will be contested. The Republicans will hold a lee-to-morrow night. The excitement has sided, and the Democrats receive the news heir defeat quietly.

WILMINGTON, August 7.—Robeson precinct, Brunswick county, was thrown out on account of informalities and frauds. This gives rimon an official majority of three votes brunswick county.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	43½	Sunbury and N. Y. R.	126
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34½	Reading	89½

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 31.—There is rather more more doing but prices favor buyers. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX washed fleece, 70a72c; X do, 68a70c; medium and coarse do, 72a75c; combing and delaine do, 82a85c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western fleeces, X and XX washed fleeces, 67a69c; medium and coarse do, 68a70c; combing and delaine do, 80a83c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin and other Western fleeces, X and XX washed fleeces, 67a69c; medium and coarse do, 68a70c; combing and delaine do, 80a83c; fine unwashed 40a42½c; medium and coarse unwashed, 45a47½c; coarse unwashed, 42½c; double tub washed, 70a75c; fair tub washed, 68a90c; inferior tub washed, 62a65c; No. 1 city pulled, 57a62½c; merino do, 51a56c; country pulled, 50a55c, according to quality.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

August 3.—There is a fair inquiry for foreign, with more manufacturers in town endeavoring to purchase lots that may be offered at less than market rates, holders, however, are generally firm in their views, and are less inclined to make concessions than for some time past, so that the actual business has not been heavy. The stock of all kinds of foreign and of home is reported unusually light, the general dullness of the goods trade causes manufacturers to keep out of the market, excepting when compelled to replenish their assortments. Advices from the country to-day somewhat more inquiry at steady prices, with moderate sales of stocks on hand. Domestic wools are without movement of consequence. We quote them, as to quality, 25½@26c ₩ lb, with a sale of 1,000 lbs. The sales of wool at 18,000 lbs Mestiza at 26c; 160 bales do pulled, 77c; 450 bales do, 3 months' Pacific, 25 bales scoured fleece, 35c; 250 do Bast Indian, 40c; 100 lbs foreign pulled, 72a 81c; 250 bags Mestiza pulled, 225 bales Cape, 50 do Bombay, 5 bags Canada lambs and 8,000 lbs foreign Noils, on private terms. In domestic fleece there is a little more doing, growers evincing more disposition to meet buyers' views, and some transactions are reported on a basis of 56a58c for Ohio, 54a56c for Michigan and 52a55c for New York. Texas and southern wools are in large stock and the demand is light. Strong California arrivals are noted, but mostly all of it is being stored for better prices than those now ruling. Pulled wools continue in very light stock, but prices are low, ranging from 20 cents for choice to 22 for inferior. The sales are 20 bags super pulled at 61c; 2a do shearing 52c; 3,570 lbs Georgia 50c; 6,000 lbs lake 48c; 15 lbs Texas 45a 50c; 25 bales lambs pulled 62a65c; 2,000 lbs unwashed 75c; 10,000 lbs Western Illinois 51c; 8,000 lbs mixed fleece 60c; 2,500 lbs scoured fall clip California 72c; 70 bags do $1 02½ 0c.

Import of wool into New York, from January 1 to July 31, 1872—

From Foreign Ports	bales 63,580
Coastwise Ports	16,213
Total	bales 79,793
Same time, 1871	52,939

—*Commercial List.*

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Geneva the Alabama Arbitration Court, in its sesterday was engaged in hearing the arents of British and American counsel in on to the case of the cruiser Shenandoah. case it is understood will be closed.

ch the assembling of court is fixed for nday, it is possible it may not meet again e next week.

Great Fire in a Russian City.

PETERSBURG, August 7.—A dispatch from ii Novgrod states that a great conflagra- s now raging in that city. The fire broke t that quarter of the place where the an- fair is held, and has already destroyed a large quantity of valuable

Dinner to Stanley, the Correspondent.

LONDON, August 7.—Mr. Muttrey, editor of *ngle-American*, entertained Mr. Stanley, *erald* correspondent, at a dinner given at unior United Service Club to-night. al Sherman, Minister Curtin, Mr. Moran, ary of the American Legation, and many entatives of the press were present, and in ica were present. Pleasant speeches were , and Stanley warmly congratulated on ir service and successful mission.

LONDON, August 8, 6 A. M.—Sir Henry Raw- n, President of the Royal Geographical y, has written to Mr. Stanley thanking for conveying intelligence which relieves Dr. Livingstone to the society, and re- y to his enterprise in terms of the highest

Very Abolition in Spanish Dominions.

MADRID, August 7.—The Cabinet has sub- l to the King series of regulations for bolition of slavery in the Spanish do- ns.

Meeting of Emperors.

BERLIN, August 7.—The *Provincial Correse* considers the approaching meeting of mperors of Germany, Russia and Austria- rance of importance for Europe. It adds: "It purpose of Germany to maintain and then the bonds between Austria and ia, for whose friendship she prepared the

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, August 7.—Parliament will be pro- l on Saturday.

SCARBOROUGH, yesterday caused much e throughout England. Several persons struck by lightning and killed.

e excitement in Ireland about Ireland e to be over. A grand banquet will be given he town of Kinsale.

ley will be entertained at a dinner to- e by a number of American residents.

DUBLIN, August 7.—The Carlist prisoners during the late insurrection have been o the Canaries.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

YORK, August 7.—European advices ch is ult. say that the Liberal candi- are reported successful in nearly all the municipal elections.

Armenian patriarch Hassoun, expelled Turkey, had arrived at Rome.

dent Thiers, in commending the action e Prefect of Calais, in suppressing the miners' strike, says: "There are undred thousand men at Ver- and means of repression are ready. The republic can suffer er, especially that instigated by foreign ries. The local papers state that an from Chicago is among the instigators of ike. his supposed object being to induce gration of the miners to the United

Another source states that the Inter- nale of Belgium are the originators of the Another regiment left Paris on the lt, to reinforce the troops in the region strike. The troops are used to protect ners desiring to work and to prevent the ding of mobs.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have little new to give our readers with regard to the markets. All leading articles remain as last quoted. Holders of flour and wheat are very firm in their views, asserting that Europe is looking to this country for supplies of wheat and flour, hence it is claimed that full prices for wheat and flour will rule during the coming year. Butter is a shade better. Bacon and provisions are active. A fair trade is reported in groceries. The fruit and vegetable market continues fully supplied with all seasonable articles.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	6,922	7,503	14,425
Apples, bbls	1,135	1,554	2,189
Cheese, boxes	1,414	735	2,149
Corn, sacks	3,325	3,788	7,023
Wheat, sacks	3,353	4,282	7,615
Barley, sacks	300	170	470
Rye, sacks	1,304	1,028	1,329
Oats, sacks	8,991	6,710	15,701
Butter, packages	206	142	348
Bacon, pieces	5,862	5,928	11,790
Bacon, tierces	509	707	1,216

Below will be found the wholesale market rates, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 231 bbls. Prices are unchanged, with sales, as to quality, at $1 25a2 50 per bbl.

ASHES—Market quiet, with sales of 100 pounds soda ash at 4c ₩ lb; refined 5c; nitrate soda 4¾c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—There is a better feeling and choice packed finds sales at 18a20c ₩ lb; common is a drug on the market. Receipts 206.

BROOM CORN—We have no change to note in prices, and report the market quiet, with sales at 5a5c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Prime white navy are in fair demand at $2 75a3 00 ₩ bu.

BROOMS—Prices rule uniform, and the market is reported full. Sales of 100 dozen at $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—No change in prices. Banner—Quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 75; half pound cans $3 25 per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; two pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, ₩ lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is reported active with sales at the following figures: Sugar cured hams 16½c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 7½c; sides rib 9c; sides rib, clear, 9½c; sides clear 10c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef 20c; mess port $15 50; lard, prime leaf tierces, 9¾c; prime leaf, half bbl, 10¾c; buckets 11¾c. Receipts bacon, pieces, 2,406, bacon tierces, 58.

CHEESE—Receipts 115 boxes. The market is firm and stronger We quote New York Goshen 11a11½c; Ohio Factory 10a11½c; Dairy 8a10c. Demand limited.

COUNTRY MEATS—We are reported sales at the following figures: Hams 9a10c ₩ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₩ lb; shoulders 4½a5c ₩ lb; country lard 8½a9c.

COAL—We are reported sales of lump, for "winter use" at 8a8½c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, round lots, at 19½a20c; in a jobbing way, 22c.

CANDLES—Market steady and unchanged. We quote Beesin's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ₩ bbl; Louisville, $2 50a2 75. Sperm, refined, pla ster $4a4 50. Land plaster $3 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—There is no change in prices with sales, in a jobbing way, at $1 25 per bushel.

CANDLE—We have no change to note in prices, and report the market quiet at the following figures: Stearine 14 ounces, 18½c; oil weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces 15c; full weight, 16c.

DRIED FRUIT—We are reported sales as follows: Apples, 6½c; peaches, 12c; cherries, 20c; blackberries, 12c; raspberries, 20c; plums, 12c.

DRIED BEEF—Prices rule unchanged, with sales of 100 lbs inner round, spot, at 20c.

EGGS—We are reported sales strictly good at 14½ a15½c ₩ dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts heavy, being 7,312 bbls against 11,925, and the city is still in receipt of large supplies. Prices are firm, and no concessions will be made by holders on old wheat flours, though new and spring flours have come down. We follow quotations for the range of the ruling figures at which sales are made: Double superfine, $4 00a4 25; Ohio wheat flour from stores at $9 00 per barrel, whilst medium grades command $8 50a9 75. Western spring at $8 50a9 00; Iowa, $8 50a9 00.

Mill rates: National, white wheat, $9 00; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 00; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, oats and corn since our last:

Wheat sacks	1423
Rye sacks	200
Corn sacks	340
Oats	1718

The following are the ruling rates at which sales are made by car lots on track and in elevator. Red winter, $1 56a1 60; new red ₩ bu, 125a1 40. Corn—yellow, shelled, 36a36½; mixed, 35a35½; free in elevator 60c. Rye—Market dull at 85a90c. Barley nominal.

Hops—Demand fair for 71's at 65a70c; 70's 55a65. HAY—Sales on track and in store at $20a22 00.

HIDES—No. 1 per ton $26 00a30 00; No 2 $20 00.

LARD OIL—We are reported a fair market, with sales extra No. 1 at 75a75c; No 2 60a65c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00; Easton $1 75; market quiet.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a 1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 30; chopped feed $1 40; timothy seed $3 00a3 25.

POTATOES—Sales at $2 25a2 50 per barrel.

PORK—Sales mess, spot, at 15c; $20,000 at 15c; $20,000 at 60c; 2,000 bs do 60c; 2,000 bs do 60c; 4,000 lbs do at 60c; 15,000 lbs extra and super at 60c; 25,000 lbs Michigan, extra, 60c; 75,000 lbs Oregon 61c; 3,000 bs extra and super 70c; 21,000 lbs do 62c.

In combing wool sales 3,000 lbs Kentucky, 65c; 5,000 lbs do 65c; 2,000 lbs unwashed 60c; 7,000 lbs domestic 70c; 6,000 lb 70c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

August 3.—The market is quiet but firm. We have no transactions of moment to report:

The following is from the circular of the 1st inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:—

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	75
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	95
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	28,564
Total receipts for same period in 1870	62,622
Total receipts for same period in 1869	101,145
Total exports since September 1, 1871	5,511
Imports for the week	5,587
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Our special correspondent favors us with the following, under date of July 30: "The continuous wet weather and the general improvement in the crop prospects renders trade exceedingly quiet, and sales are most difficult to effect. Holders are hopeful and somewhat inquiry at steady prices, with moderate sales of stocks on hand. Dealers and brokers being determined to wait for new crop prices, only for immediate wants. The occasional showers, combined with the fine weather, has greatly improved the plantations where sickness of late was proved the plantations where sickness of late was reported, and the vermin has nearly disappeared. There is no material alteration in the foreign market, the crop prospects are generally favorable."

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 1st inst. says: "The reports continue rather favorable as to the condition of the growing crop in this State, and it is safe to predict that it will not fall below that of last year. The dealers are urging on growers to abandon the use of very heavy sacks."

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Flour dull and in fair demand; old $4a5 25; new $4a7 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 red winter, new; old $1 60a1 63; new, dry, $1 40a1 45. Corn dull and drooping at 45c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 77a80c; new 60a70c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 32a36c; new 26a29c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Pork dull and nominal; city $13 50; regular $13 25a13 50. Lard dull and nominal at 7¾a8¾a8½c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand; sales at 6a7½a8a8½c. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 6½c; buyers 6¾c; held at 8¾a9c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $5 60. Whisky 90c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872.

REMARKS.—With the exceptions of a few fractional changes in drugs, chemicals and dry goods, the market rules uniform. Trade, for the season, is reported fair. But as this is the "dull part of the year," but little improvement in the market is looked for until about the first of September. Below will be found the rulings of the market. For reliable business houses see advertising columns of Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14	c Idaho	13½c
Eagle	14	c Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	13½c	Magnolia	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½c	Richmond	11½c
Spragues	11½c	Pacifics	11½c
Americans	11½c	Mourning	11½c
Conestoga	11½c	Garner	11 c
Allen Pinks	12 c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½c
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c
Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40	c Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32	c Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28	c	

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 90a 95
Proof rectified		1 05a1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M"		
5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		
proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00a9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50a1 75
Holland Gin		2 90a5 50
S. R. Brandy		1 50a1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50a1 75
Port Wine		1 50a1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00a2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50a2 00
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25a2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		5 50a6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 25a2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		2 00a2 50

	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Hennessy	$ 37a1 00	

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)

Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz

Yellow Metal Sheets, 24 inches wide, and all sizes

Yellow Metal Sheets, 24 inches wide and over

Seamless Copper Tubing, 24 inches diam and over

Copper Bottoms, Straight Seam

Copper Bottoms, Hazleton's patent

Brass Kettles, over 5 cents per lb., for over 500 lbs.

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case

Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case

Boiler plate, 14x48 by the case

and all sizes 7 in. 14 by 52, by the case

Circles Copper, less than 24 inches diam

Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam and over

Segment and Pattern Sheets

Sheathing Nails, 4 oz to 10 oz, and over 12 oz

Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts

Soldering Coppers, (less discount for quantity)

Copper Bottoms

Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's patent

Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent

Brass Kettles, over 5 cents per lb., for over 500 lbs.

Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz

Yellow Metal Sheets, 24 inches wide

Soldering Coppers, (less discount for quantity)

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CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope, twelve thread	19¾
Manilla rope, twelve thread	20¾
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23¾
Manilla hawser, well boring rope	23
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla tarred rope	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope, white	20c
Sisal bath twine, tarred	20c
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20¾
Sisal rope, Manilla hemp finish	19¾
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Bale rope	18¾@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Cotton twine, manilla and hambroline	50
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp bath twine, tarred	28
Hemp cable and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Sperm oil	85
Italian do	do
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
Best lubricating	25
Oakum	8½@9c
Wheat sacks	1423
Corn sacks	340

The following are the ruling rates at which sales are made by car lots on track and in elevator. Red winter, $1 56a1 60; new red ₩ bu, 125a1 40. Corn—yellow, shelled, 36a36½; mixed, 35a35½; free in elevator 60c. Rye—Market dull at 85a90c. Barley nominal.

Hops—Demand fair for 71's at 65a70c; 70's 55a65. HAY—Sales on track and in store at $20a22 00.

HIDES—No. 1 per ton $26 00a30 00; No 2 $20 00.

LARD OIL—We are reported a fair market, with sales extra No. 1 at 75a75c; No 2 60a65c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00; Easton $1 75; market quiet.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a 1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 30; chopped feed $1 40; timothy seed $3 00a3 25.

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Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending August 1.]

Georges Codfish—In good demand, with a very light stock on the market; prices have advanced the market closing firm.

Bank—Shore continue in light receipt and in good demand. A few good fares have arrived the present week, mostly No. 1s and of excellent quality. Prices have advanced. Sales of No 1 at $13 50a 14 00 per bbl. One fare of extra large sold at $18. No 2s in light receipts and selling at ₩ 90a95. No arrivals of Bay.

Fresh Halibut—Scarce and wanted. Last sales of Georges $11a12 for white and gray.

Smoked Do—₩ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Oil—Cod 60c ₩ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug Grists:

Acid.				Magnesia cal	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	17 @	20		Carb	75 @ 85
Citric	1 55 @	1 60		Manna S P	@ 97
Oxalic		28		Morph sul	5 50 @ 5 85
Tartaric	70 @	75		Nitre No 1	@ 1 25
Alcohol, gall	1 88 @	2 25		*Oil.*	
Aloes.				Bergamot	6 30 @ 6 60
Cape		20		Castor	2 @ 2 25
Socot		35		Cinnam	@ 3 50
Am. Carb	24 @	25		Cloves	2 50 @ 2 60
Aqua	12 @	14		*Oil.*	
Annotta	75 @	80		Cod liver gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes				Lemon	6 00 @ 6 40
Soda	6 @	6½		Linseed gall	95 @ 1 02
Bal. Copa	50 @	55		Neats f gall	1 25 @ 1 40
Bay Rum, gal	3 50 @	4 00		Olive gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Barks.				Quarts doz	6 62 @11 00
Cassia		40		Pints doz	3 50 @ 3 75
Ditch'd	1 50 @	1 60		Origan	1 50 @ 2 00
Pale	80 @	85		Pepper't	4 80 @ 5 00
Cinn	45 @	50		Rosemary	1 50 @ 2 00
Black Lead.				Sassafras	1 30 @ 1 45
American		8		Sperm gall	2 40 @ 2 60
East Ind	11 @	15		Linseed gall	90 @ 95
German	7 @	8		Whale gall	85 @ 95
Blue Mass		50		Opium	8 25 @ 8 50
Blue Vitr	14 @	15		Opium Tr	8 25 @ 8 50
Borax ref	20 @	25		P Paris bbl	4 50 @ 4 75
Brims roll	4½@	5½		*Potass.*	
Flor Sul	4½@	5		Bichrom	26 @ 28
Calomel A		1 40		Chlorate	62 @ 65
English		1 62		Iodide	3 50 @ 3 75
Camp ref	78 @	80		Nitrate	14½@ 15½
Cantha'des		1 50		Prussiate	30 @ 35
Cham. Ger		47		Rosin	5 25 @ 5 75
Chalk	47			*Roots.*	
Chlorof'm	1 55 @	1 60		Gentian	12
Cloves	20 @	21		Ginger J P	14
Cochineal	50 @	60		Jamaica	31
Copperas	5 50 @	6 00		Mandrake	20
Copr'as	2½@	3½		Jalap pow	90
Cream Tar	45 @	50

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE attention of Republicans is invited to an article elsewhere from the Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, on the bearing of the State election in Pennsylvania on the Presidential question.

JAMES P. BARR, editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, writes that he can speak for Western Pennsylvania from personal knowledge, and can assure the Committee that the changes in that section are unprecedented. "We expect," he says, "to elect our State ticket by at least 20,000."—*Dispatch to the Tribune from Washington.*

That's what our neighbor said last fall, and ever so many years before. He is evidently the victim of "great expectations."

"SEVENTY-FIVE thousand dollars' worth of hatred," exclaims the *Tribune*, with reference to the government's purchase of the rebel archives, and its publication of the rebel agent's reports. Not a word of reprobation for the infamous conspiracies, but a howl like that of a maddened wolf because the damnable plot has been exposed.

A TOLERABLE idea of the magnitude and progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad is conveyed by the account published in another part of this paper. Much as has been published in this connection, it is not probable that the public have a proper conception of the extent and importance of the enterprise, which is creeping across the continent, though noiselessly, with absolute certainty. The development which will follow in its track cannot be overstated, nor can the commercial consequences to the country be imagined at this time.

THE reduced tariff rates went into effect on the first of August, and on that day the receipts at the New York Custom House aggregated $2,200,000, which, being under the reduced tariff, represented a very heavy volume of goods. The unusual dullness in dry goods is accounted for by the change to lower duties, and the *time necessary* to get the new impetus really for distribution. An improvement in business is looked for as soon as the new imports are put upon the market, which will be further stimulated by the movement of the crops, the proceeds of which will enable country merchants to buy more freely.

THE *Post's* roosters always did have bad luck. The performance by the single bird brought out to celebrate the Democratic victory in North Carolina is not an exception,—the crowing having dwindled down to a ludicrous sort of gurgle, signifying disappointed expectations, and plainly indicating a choking sensation. The wonderful victory for the Democracy at first proclaimed turns out to be no victory at all,—under the circumstances the result is substantially a defeat to the Democracy, and will stimulate the Republicans everywhere to still greater exertions, which only are necessary to complete success.

AN Eastern GREELEY paper says that so much depends on the result of the October election in Pennsylvania that all the good signs at present visible in the financial world may go for naught,—for as the Keystone State goes in October will the country go in November. Should BUCKALEW be elected, it declares, the GREELEY ranks will be reinforced on every side. On the contrary, should the Democrats be beaten at the October election in Pennsylvania, it goes on to say, Gen. GRANT'S election may be considered as certain. All of which is as good as a sermon to Pennsylvania Republicans.

MORE trouble in the Democratic camp—this time in Georgia, where, at a Democratic convention held on Friday to ratify the nomination of the GREELEY candidate for Governor, a formidable bolt, headed by some of the most influential Democrats in the State, took place; the seceders passing resolutions strongly condemnatory of GREELEY, calling a convention of that portion of the Democracy opposed to his election, to meet in Atlanta on the 20th instant, and appointing a committee to confer with the Republicans through their State Central Committee. This is one of the most significant events which have taken place during the campaign, and we shall look to see it bear fruit in other quarters.

HON. W. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, who has for some time been absent from the State, on a tour to the Rio Grande, having been named by Senator SUMNER as a supporter of the GREELEY movement—THOMAS W. PRICE, Esq., an intimate friend of Judge KELLEY'S, and in full possession of his views concerning the Presidential question, has written a letter in which he characterizes the statement as a "slander," and says the Judge is heartily for the nominees of the Republican party. Senator SUMNER has taken an unwarrantable liberty with the name of Judge KELLEY in this matter, and it is to be hoped the rap which Mr. PRICE has given him over the knuckles may teach him better manners in the future.

SO LONG as the Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Cincinnati, one of the originators of the Liberal movement, continued to adhere thereto, the *Tribune* had nothing but words of praise and commendation for him. But when—discovering the base uses to which it was to be put, and observing how the noble cry of "reform" was made the catchword of a league of political swindlers—Mr. MATTHEWS, in spite of the whole abominable concern, that paper suddenly discovers that this "conscientious public man" was retained as counsel for the United States in a pending suit under the internal revenue laws, and connects his defection with his supposed fee. This quick susceptibility of vicious impression is not compatible with moral clearness. The *Tribune's* fig leaves betray it.

WE commend to the careful consideration of those who supposed that the letter of SUMNER would divide the colored vote, the responses that are coming up from that element of our citizenship in all parts of the country, unanimously repudiating his advice, expressing astonishment and sorrow at his course, and declaring their unswerving devotion to the Republican party. Instead of the letter influencing the colored people and settling the result of the campaign, as SUMNER intended and expected, it has withdrawn from him their confidence and esteem, besides completing his political ruin in the State which has so long honored him with its highest rewards. It is to be hoped the mortification which the Senator must experience may tend to heal the "proud flesh" from which he has so long and greatly suffered.

WE have seen Mr. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, at the moment of the Republic's greatest peril, stealing across the Canadian border to confer with the rebel conspirators, who had taken refuge there to put in execution their perfectly devilish plots for burning Northern cities, stimulating domestic rebellion and planting pestilence wherever they could send their emissaries. In addition to doing this, we have to say that CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, WHILE OCCUPYING A SEAT IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMUNICATED BY LETTER WITH THE LEADERS OF THE REBELLION IN THE SOUTH, EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR THEIR CAUSE! Men of Pennsylvania! Shall this man be your Governor?

THE reunion of prisoners of war from the Union army proposed in connection with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Mass Convention to be held in this city on the 17th of September, is giving the opposition a vast amount of uneasiness. One journal—a recent pervert to the Democracy, and therefore especially vehement in the advocacy of its new doctrines, likens the proposition to the unseemly practice of a certain class of beggars, who offer to show you a running sore in order to obtain alms. And this is a fair illustration of the feeling with which the services and sufferings of the heroes of the Union armies are now regarded by the GREELEY press. This is the way in which they "remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic," as declared in the ninth resolution of the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms. What do the people think of it?

MR. SUMNER, if is clear, will have to write another letter. In his first he is for GREELEY because GRANT was for acquiring San Domingo. It turns out, however, that GREELEY indorsed GRANT and supported the project for acquiring San Domingo! Which places Mr. CHARLES SUMNER in an awkward position for a United States Senator, acting from such wonderfully high motives that few ordinary men can reach him. Furthermore, he opposes GRANT because, as he alleges, he slighted JUED. DOUGLASS, whereas DOUGLASS himself is on the stump for GRANT, without the least idea that he has been slighted. Again: He is for GREELEY because he is a Republican and three millions of Democrats have come over to him; whereas the three millions of Democrats declare that they stand where they have always stood, and that Mr. GREELEY has come to them, and will be their instrument if he is elected. The weight of testimony, at any rate the number of witnesses, is against Mr. CHARLES SUMNER. Clearly, he will have to write another letter.

IS IT IMPOSTURE?

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, who from the first has refused to believe in the discovery of LIVINGSTONE by STANLEY, persists still in unbelief, as the telegraph tells us. At least that seems to be the inference which SIR HENRY wishes the world to draw from the emphatic announcement he makes of the fact that *he* has received no letters from the great African explorer. "To me, the President of the Geographical Society, LIVINGSTONE has not written; therefore he has had no opportunity of sending a letter, and consequently STANLEY'S story is pure fiction from beginning to end." Whatever may be thought of this reasoning in England, where the immense importance of the Geographical Society and its chief is well understood and appreciated, it does not appear at all conclusive or satisfactory on this side of the Atlantic.

It is, however, true that both in the United States and Great Britain many minds are in a rather painful state of suspense regarding the reality of STANLEY'S LIVINGSTONE revelations. One of the old philosophers being asked what a man gains by telling a lie, replied, "not to be believed when he speaks the truth." The *Herald's* evil repute for sensationalism undoubtedly has much to do with the incredulity with which its late African letters are read by many, and the reminiscences of STANLEY'S former feats in the elaboration of imaginary adventures, which one or two Western newspapers have inopportunely revived, do not tend to inspire confidence in his recent narrative. People thus prompted to doubt, recall memorable impositions by which at different times the world has been deceived. They think of DAMBERGER and his travels in strange lands, which, after entertaining and, as it was thought, instructing the German public for some years, proved to be the ideal voyages of a man who had never been five miles from his garret. They remember GEORGE PSALMANAZAR, who pretended that he was a native of the island of Formosa, with an account of whose geography, government and population he filled a book which excited great interest throughout Europe. He furnished the Formosans not only with a completely new religion but also with a new language of very remarkable peculiarities, which he illustrated in a specimen translation of the Lord's Prayer. Introduced to the most cultivated and learned society of Paris and other European capitals, PSALMANAZAR was able to sustain the most searching cross examination touching Formosan history and institutions without contradicting himself or exciting the least suspicion that he was speaking all the time not from memory but from imagination. That he was an impostor and his statements mere fiction became known to the world only by his own spontaneous confession.

These arguments are mentioned merely in justice to the sceptics, and not because they seem to us sufficient to warrant the rejection of STANLEY'S alleged discoveries. LIVINGSTONE'S letters, we think, authenticate them selves. Misgiving on the subject, in some minds, is probably the result of erroneous preconceptions concerning the author. People less familiar with missionary communications than with some other species of literature, and perhaps blinded by the mere renown of the great explorer, were surprised at the simplicity of thought, and at the imperfect English of his letters. But DR. LIVINGSTONE is known to be a very plain man, fairly educated at a Scotch university and divinity school, he went to South Africa as a missionary, where his best energies for nineteen years were devoted to the study and use of half a dozen or more barbarous dialects. SCHILLER was unwilling to read a book in a foreign language lest the purity of his own speech should be injuriously affected by such familiarity with strange idioms. LIVINGSTONE'S command of native language necessarily suffered by his missionary labors, and it is altogether unlikely that those long ago published journals and travels of his, with which the public are familiar, were sent to the press without being first carefully revised by some competent hand. Then ever since in 1866, having been cut off from English society, and from the use of his own language, it is really rather remarkable that he is able to write so well as he does.

Criticisms affecting the contents of DR. LIVINGSTONE'S letters have not much force. Some profess surprise that the Doctor should write so fully and admiringly about the African women. But it was his object to awaken interest in behalf of the race, and nothing else he could have said would have so well answered the purpose. The unreserved and emphatic freedom of language in the traveler's tribute to African female loveliness, is best met with the reminder that "to the pure all things are pure." FENELON, one of the purest men that ever lived, was denounced and ridiculed, and even suspected for his glowing description of the charms of CALYPSO and ECCHARIS, and we remember that when the late Dr. PERKINS, of Persia, returned for the first time to the United States, he shocked and scandalized great Christian assemblies by the vivacity with which he described Oriental luxuries. Certain people's ideals are of refined in such cases, and their confines their disgust. But nature and truth, for all that, remain the same.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S reference to the Anthropological Society is said to have offended some members of that august body, but the fact only illustrates their need of the instruction contained in the Doctor's odious comparison. The passage relative to heart-break among captured Africans, referred to as "childish" by the critic, is really one of the most affecting descriptions in the language.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S reference to Christianity, in its catholicity of sentiment, is well adapted to excite a good deal of surprise and perhaps a little dissatisfaction among the strictly orthodox. But while the paragraph is marked by excellent sense, it is also one of the passages which most clearly authenticate the letter as the genuine production of the veteran missionary. A forger, knowing of LIVINGSTONE only as a minister of an orthodox church, and of course wishing to make him write in character, never would have ascribed to him such sentiments. And this argument or proof of genuineness is almost equally applicable to the other passages of the letters with which fault is found as unworthy of the explorer. STANLEY himself, writing letters with the view of palming them off upon the duped world as the composition of LIVINGSTONE, would have tried to make them at least characteristic of the profession to which his victim was known to belong.

It must also be remembered that in the letters STANLEY is represented as engaging to send the traveler a body of picked men from Zanzibar for the purpose of aiding him in his further researches; an engagement incompatible with the theory of forgery, as it gratuitously imposes upon STANLEY the necessity of much trouble and expense under penalty of proclaiming his own falsehood at the coast in case of failure. And finally there can be no doubt that LIVINGSTONE'S son, who traveled with STANLEY from Aden, must have received letters from his father, or must have been convinced in some way of STANLEY'S good faith, or he would before now have denounced the imposture.

In a word, we may be perfectly sure that whatever his principles or antecedents, STANLEY conscions of being a mere pretender would not dare to confront the scrutiny to which he will be subjected among the Londoners, rebel-lovers and friends in London. This suggestion must appear especially irresistible in connection with the fact that in consequence of his statements a new expedition in search of the explorer was arrested in Zanzibar.

THE ALLIES.

Enough is known concerning the election in North Carolina to make it certain that the ruling class of the population, who waged war against the Union, are putting forth all their influence and casting their votes against the Republican party. North Carolina, as regards the Presidential canvass, is a fair sample of the entire body of the late slaveholding States. After years of sullen gloom and rankling resentment, resulting in almost complete political inactivity, the men of the Southern States who staked their all on the chances of an armed conflict in which they were defeated, see clearly that the time for action has come again. Immediately after their crushing overthrow, not one but many of their sagacious leaders earnestly warned them not to consider their cause as lost, and cheerfully promised them another opportunity. Politicians, long accustomed to watch the ebb and flow of party tides, familiar with the influences and agencies upon which a party in power depends for the maintenance of its position, they confidently looked for disaffection and disruption in that great Republican organization whose strength and spirit had proved irresistible. In a country where every third politician thinks himself equal to the duties of any post, the number of disappointed aspirants speedily becomes a host, and a most equally rapid is the multiplication of those who hope that in consequence of change somewhat may turn up to their own advantage. Then, as an argument most potent against despair, the Southern leaders pointed to their steadfast friends, the anti-war Democrats of the North. True, there was a disposition in the South to sneer at them as having pusillanimously failed their Southern friends in the time of need, and as having thus forfeited confidence. But this, it was alleged, was no good reason for refusing to entertain great expectations of assistance from them in the future. Their spirit, it was said, was the same as of old; bitterly resenting the loss of power, longing with characteristic fervor for its recovery, and regarded with profound distrust by their Northern fellow-citizens, they were certain to watch for and to embrace with the promptitude of desperation the first opportunity of an alliance with the South against the common enemy.

Such was the drift of many of the discourses with which prominent leaders of the Lost Cause endeavored to console their adherents under defeat with the hope of revenge, if not of ultimate success. It must be admitted that they showed a fair measure of foresight, though there is no reason to believe that when uttering their pronostications they caught even the faintest glimpse of the manner in which the anticipated coalition between Southern ex-Confederates and Northern Democrats was to be brought about. The movement in favor of reform, so-called, may have been easily foreseen. No President, whatever his talents and character; no party, whatever its purity and patriotic zeal might be, could remain in power for a few years without giving some occasion for the cry of reform, as well as for bitter discontent among the multitude whose advice was disregarded, or whose expectations of preferment were disappointed. But that a convention of disaffected Republicans assembled in the interest of civil service reform and revenue reform, should nominate for the Presidency a man bitterly hostile to both these reforms, as they were understood by the men who called the convention together, was an event beyond the ken of uninspired foresight. The selection of a candidate was not the less welcome to the men of the South because it caused them surprise. For them neither civil service reform nor revenue reform had any interest, as their single object was to defeat GRANT, and to break up the Republican party. At first wondering at the choice of GREELEY, a little reflection and inquiry enabled them to understand why he had been nominated. They saw that the single object of the Northern men who had effected his nomination was the same as theirs—to defeat GRANT and to break up the Republican party. And then they rejoiced with exceeding great joy, for they perceived that, after so many years of impatient waiting, their Democratic friends of the North had come to their aid, the hoped-for coalition had been formed, and the longed-for opportunity was at their door.

This at least is now their trust, in reliance upon which they are evidently determined not to let it pass by unimproved. The men of the South, and the Democrats of the North, know perfectly well that General GRANT is not responsible for the evils with which the South is afflicted. In so far as those evils are the results of government action, the Republican party is responsible for them, and its measures affecting the late slave States have throughout received the cordial approval of Mr. GREELEY, except that some of the measures referred to were not sufficiently severe to satisfy his judgment. The arbitrary powers for the coercion of the South with which General GRANT has been invested by Congress even his enemies do not pretend that he has abused. But General GRANT is a man of strong character and stern integrity, who in the administration of his high office cannot be trifled with. He is also recognized as the chief and embodiment of the Republican party. Hence the joy and harmony with which Southern Confederates and Northern Democrats combine for his overthrow. The prospect of seeing GREELEY—a weak humanitarian, a man without convictions, and constant only to a constant change—raised to the Presidential seat, is naturally pleasing to the men of the South and does not disturb their Northern allies. In fact, to both alike the character of their candidate is a quite secondary consideration, as their single object is the overthrow of the Republican party.

SOME NOTES.

At present no more interesting subject disturbs the current of European life than the Jesuit question, as it is called. It is one of those high subjects which we at this distance do not presume to discuss in an independent way, as having a decided opinion of our own concerning it. When we refer to it, therefore, we do so merely as journalists trying to keep our readers *au courant* with the flow of the world's life. A few days ago we mentioned, as a matter of common belief, the report that His Holiness long since signed a bull in which, in anticipation of his own death, he dispenses with the formalities customary after the Cardinals in Rome to supply a vacancy in the Pontifical seat *coram cadavere*—that is in presence of the late incumbent's corpse—without waiting for the arrival of distant members of the electoral college. Another report relative to the question of our own now be mentioned; which is, that the plan of the Jesuits is to have the next Pope elected not in Rome but in France! In evidence of the validity of an election outside of the Eternal City reference is made to a decree of Pope NICHOLAS the Third and to the statutes of the Council of Lyons. A Pan, in France, is designated by some as the place fixed upon for the great event. Readers long at work will be reminded that this is little better than mere guess work, but it is worthy of notice as showing the interest taken in the subject of the Papal succession, and in its probable results in connection with the struggle going on between several governments and the Church.

It is a common mistake to assume that Germany is the only country engaged in this conflict. In republican Switzerland the Fathers are quite as much hated and feared as in imperial Germany. Though, in combination with the Internationals, they lately succeeded in causing the rejection of the revised constitution, they are believed to have weakened rather than strengthened their position by the triumph, and even in Geneva the feeling against them is stronger than ever. The Great Council of Geneva proposes, if it has not resolved, to banish the Christian School Brothers and to abolish the schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. This was recently stated by a Swiss journal. But, it may be asked, what has such a resolution to do with the Jesuits?

The fact seems to be that the conflict referred to is really with the Catholic church, and the Jesuits have been made especially conspicuous in speech and in writing on the subject, because they are believed to rule the church and to embody its spirit. The frequent use of their name by their political or secular opponents has also been a happy piece of policy. Covered with traditional odium, laden with the reproach of many generations, the mere name a stigma in itself, placed those who bore it at a disadvantage. Thus the lately adopted German law, published at once through Christendom as "a law against the Jesuits," enlisted sympathy for the law-givers and at least half approval of their act from thousands of readers whose hearts and understandings would have revolted at the mere title of a statute against all monastic orders. But the law is in effect so comprehensive as to embrace all the Catholic religious foundations and to enable the government to control and, if it pleases, to break up the entire system of Catholic education throughout the empire.

With this action of the German Government the Italian Government is believed to be in full sympathy, and to intend nothing less by its mission than the suppression of all religious orders in the city of Rome and perhaps beyond.

A plausible, indeed a rather probable theory to account for these severe measures, is the suggestion that they are designed to have a conclusive effect upon the election of the next Pope, an event which cannot now be very far off. These measures, which look so much like persecution, are certainly the clearest possible signs of a revolt on the part of Kings and Governments against those lofty hierarchical pretensions which have for some years prevailed at Rome under Jesuit inspiration. Whether their lesson will be heeded by the Church, with the result of abandoning its claims and thus removing these restraints upon its activity, remains to be seen. That the governments in revolt intend to yield there are no indications, and it must be admitted that the Church appears to be quite as firm in its attitude and purpose.

The manner in which this contest between statesmen and ecclesiastics is looked at by educated members of the Catholic Church in England was illustrated a few days ago at a lay meeting in London. The meeting was presided over by the Duke of Norfolk, and it was attended by many other Catholics of high social position. Both the German and the Italian governments were very severely handled as persecutors, who, it should seem, meddle with and make good people miserable in mere wantonness and without reason. The Earl of Denbigh asserted that "the Jesuits had been misrepresented, held up as intriguers; whereas those who knew them well knew that it was distinctly against the constitution of their order to mix themselves up in any intrigue." His lordship must be a very single-minded man. Sir CHARLES CLIFFORD said "it might be some consolation to the Catholics of Germany to think that the fate of JULIAN, the Apostate, was not unlikely to befall Prince BISMARCK. As JULIAN was killed in battle against the Persians, the prediction seems obscure and likely to mystify BISMARCK when he hears of it. Archbishop MANNING, who went into the meeting late and made a speech, was especially harsh in denunciation of both German and Italian statesmen. "For a quarter of a century," he said, "they had seen a hypocritical revolution in Italy casting the justification of its sacrilegious acts upon a pretended aggression on the part of the vicar of Jesus Christ." But the archbishop said not a word concerning the Papal intrigues and Papal wars, which, according to the testimony of all eminent historians, for five centuries kept Italy divided and made it the prey of foreigners. Referring to BISMARCK, the Archbishop mysteriously declared that the "third act was still behind." At this the Prince may be alarmed, but we rather think that he puts his hope in the selection of a Pope who will make peace with him and restore the old friendly relations between Rome and Berlin as well as between Rome and Rome.

STANLEY SUSTAINED.

When writing for our issue of Saturday the reasons which led us to think the Livingstone letters genuine we did not anticipate so early and complete a confirmation of the correctness of the view. Doubt on the subject is now banished forever by the publication of all the evidence that could be desired. The English Foreign office has received communications from the great explorer through STANLEY, which are now printing and will soon be given to the public, and Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S son acknowledges the receipt of letters from his father with his "Diary" duly authenticated. Thus the world has the comfort of knowing that, in case of anything happening to prevent the Doctor's final return, his adventures and discoveries of the last six years are saved from oblivion. It is amusing to see with what eagerness those irritable savans, the stay at home students of Africa, rushed into conflict over the geographical statements of LIVINGSTONE'S letter to the *Herald*. Some readers may need to be told, that among the members of the class resident in London and vicinity hot feuds have long prevailed concerning divers other points in African geography, as well as the true sources of the Nile. The most fiercely contested of these points has for years been the water-shed of South Africa, so that the discoveries brought by STANLEY, in their effects upon some geographical minds, may be justly compared to the explosion of a bomb. Darling and long cherished theories have been exploded and scattered, while several scientific reputations seem to lose their brightness under the Livingstone light.

Some of these injured geographers seem to have been most active and ingenious in suggesting and diffusing skepticism in reference to the authenticity of the letters. One of these afflicted gentlemen, who happens to be also an Earl, lately began a letter to the *Times* with the words—"unless rivers run up hill in Africa what becomes of the tale which Mr. STANLEY has put into Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S mouth?" and then his Lordship went on to prove that the explorer's statement about the Lualaba was all wrong. In reply to this critic CHARLES BEKE, the greatest living authority on African geography, came forward and showed that the Earl's "geographical nut was not so hard to crack as his Lordship supposed." BEKE is the man who some years ago proved that the Frenchman, ABBADIE'S, travels in search of the Nile sources were purely fictitious. There can be no doubt that LIVINGSTONE'S papers, brought by STANLEY, have provided materials for a most exciting geographical controversy, and it would not be at all surprising if some of the geographical theories and favorite hypotheses are brought to naught by LIVINGSTONE'S researches, should be driven to adopt and maintain the opinion that, through the combined influences of hardship and seclusion from civilization the Doctor had become incapable of discriminating between north and south and between uphill and downhill, and therefore incapable of determining a geographical problem in contradiction of a well consid. ered British opinion. In all seriousness we may say that there seems to be something in the mere subject of Africa that inflames the blood and brains of its students. Thus, when CHARLES BEKE learned that his long settled conclusions touching the Nile sources were contradicted by the discoveries of SPEKE, BEKE, though in his sixty-third year, was with great difficulty kept by his friends from at once setting off on another expedition for the purpose of reconciling the conflict of opinion. And a more recent illustration is that of WYNWOOD READE, an enthusiastic student of Africa, quoted by LIVINGSTONE in his letter to MR. BENNETT. Though a gentleman of fortune and good social position MR. READE made an expedition to the interior of Africa chiefly to satisfy himself and to convince the world that the Frenchman, PAUL DE CHAILLE, had told lies about the gorilla.

MR. [illegible]

In connection with the rebel documents lately made public with reference to HORACE GREELEY'S interviews and negotiations with the conspirators in 1864, it is important to remember that the same monstrous faculty for surrender which characterized him then equally distinguishes him now. At that time, when the Union armies were everywhere pushing the rebel forces to the wall, and all the country thrilled with the heroic martyr-spirit, GREELEY was scared and cowed to the marrow of his bones. Here is what he wrote to President LINCOLN, in his letter entreating him to "submit overtures for pacification to the Southern insurgents:"

"I venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace—shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further and exhausting taxation, and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide-spread conviction that the government and its prominent supports are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections."

The people, too, wanted peace, but they did not propose to accept a dishonorable peace, whose terms would have neutralized all the splendid sacrifice and loyalty that had transfigured the annals of the war. But these high moods of superb self-abnegation were beyond Mr. GREELEY'S comprehension. He could discern well enough the outward stress—the beaded agony on the brow of the nation—but he could not see the inward grandeur that mastered it and made suffering a delight. And so he failed at the supreme moment, because the strain was greater than he could bear.

Having so failed, what possible grounds are there for supposing that his weak powers of resistance would enable him to withstand the ten-fold greater pressure which the unreconstructed rebel element would bring to bear upon him in the event of his election through its vote? How is what one of the *Tribune's own* correspondents, writing from North Carolina, recently said:

"The Democrats of the South, if Horace Greeley is elected, will be the worst disappointed set of men you ever saw. I don't believe Mr. Greeley has sold out to them, as they think he has, and there's sure to be a fight unless these secessionists down here are allowed to manage him. You don't and can't know them as we do; but mind what I tell you, this whole country will be overrun with Ku Klux within three months after Mr. Greeley's inauguration. Then if he undertakes to suppress disorder there'll be such a howl as this country never heard."

According to the *Tribune's* own presentation of the case, therefore, the attempt to recover in the Union what was lost by going out of the Union, is to be made. We ask thoughtful people everywhere to consider well what there is in Mr. GREELEY'S history to stamp him as the man for any crisis.

THE REASON WHY.

Apart from the overwhelming mass of corroborative evidence derived from various quarters going to show that, both at Cincinnati and Baltimore, the pressure that nominated GREELEY came principally from the South, the Cincinnati *Commercial*—a GREELEY paper, and therefore a credible witness—admits this to have been the fact. It has also been conclusively shown that before the nomination was made a clear, definite understanding was had between the GREELEY parties and Democratic leaders to the tone of the administration in the event of GREELEY'S election. The country knows what the Southern supporters of GREELEY expect, and it knows, too, that GREELEY himself is fully conscious of the character of these expectations. Every day new proofs crop out going to show the nefarious and dangerous nature of the Baltimore truck and dicker. The Norfolk *Virginian*, a paper which carries the GREELEY ticket at the head of its columns, has long ago declared that the country would never be pacified until the nation fully indemnified her for all she had suffered and lost. It demanded—

"*Ample compensation to the slave owner* for the loss of his property by the act of the emancipation of his negroes, or its repeal at the option of the master, and the restoration of the old status of the relation of bondage, slavery, servitude and dependence from which he was liberated. The Southern States should also be fully compensated for the expense they incurred in defending themselves in an unjustifiable war of invasion on the part of the Free States. That is to say, the debts of the Confederation should be assumed and paid by the general government, and a tax levied, not on consumers by a tariff, but by an assessment on all the real and personal property in the United States. This would be a compromise and concession on the part of the South, and the present national debt (about two thousand millions of dollars) being wiped out or repudiated, or put exclusively on the shoulders of the North, where it should and will ultimately be made to rest, the new assumed debt of the general government would be less than the war debt now is, and the tax laid for its payment entirely uniform and just. Disguise it as you will, to this form things will come at last."

Is it any wonder that Southern rebels should be so furiously enthusiastic in their "And now," shouts the *Tribune*, after complimenting VANCE, BRADLEY JOHNSON, and the reactionists of North Carolina generally on the victory which it supposes them to have won in that State—"and now for Maine!"—in much the same manner as JOHNSON, after the Union repulse at Bull Run, may be supposed to have exclaimed to the rebel hordes, "And now for Washington!" But the *Tribune* reckons without its host as thoroughly as did the rebel leaders whose cause that journal is now espousing. The amendment which abolished section ninety-nine, from the tax bill in conference committee, was intended to continue the tax, and everybody so understood it. But the law is against the intention, and a fair construction abolishes the tax."

A LONG sought for and much needed invention seems at length to have been accomplished—that of a paper cutting machine—by which is in such successful operation in England that a number of others have been ordered by the company using it. The machine, it is asserted, does the work of thirty men with less waste and much greater satisfaction. It is driven by compressed air, is built of cast iron, and occupies a space of six feet in length by two and a half feet in breadth. It requires only two men to attend to it, and "holes" into the coal to the depth of two or three feet, as desired. It is worked during the night, and in the day time the coal is removed and the face of the vein is prepared for the ensuing night. By this apparatus the most laborious part of the miner's work is dispensed with, and no blasting is required. It is claimed that it can be successfully used in iron, copper and other mines.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in a late letter from London to the *Evening Mail*, says it is an article of faith among Londoners that Horace Greeley is a sort of rough and roystering lunatic, who was nominated for the clear fun and broad jest of the thing by a nation of practical jokers. He further says he don't know of a single Englishman who could at first be induced to believe that Horace was seriously regarded in America as a politician at all, but they now believe that he was put in the PRESIDENTIAL field solely because he is a rapid enemy of England, and is especially impatient to imbrue his hands in British gore. Mr. MCCARTHY states that it is the general opinion in England that in case Greeley is elected he will make Charles Sumner his Secretary of State, and that they will instantly insist on having the Alabama claims paid up in a lump, and in default will declare war on England.

ENGLAND is about to witness a novel innovation upon her political customs and usages, in the probable return to Parliament of a number of candidates taken from the actual ranks of the working classes. An operative glass blower is vigorously canvassing one of the London constituencies, and, strange as it may seem, he is supported by several wealthy and influential persons, some of them belonging to the titled aristocracy, who have subscribed large sums to secure his return. Another district, for many years represented by a member of one of the richest and oldest families in England, is being sharply contested by the Secretary of a working miners' association, with, it is said, every prospect of success. Three other workingmen, in different parts of the country, are also candidates for election.

WHETHER the tax on brokers' sales was or was not repealed by the provisions of the tax law, passed at the last session of Congress, has been a mooted question ever since the adjournment of that body. After a thorough examination of the act and much discussion pro and con., the real truth of the provisions of this law has been revealed and the fact made plain that the tax on brokers' sales has been repealed. The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, who for a long time held the tax to be continued, says: "I have been thoroughly misled on this question, and the misleading has been general. The revenue bureau, and the brokers who paid the tax, generally believed it was continued. But it is abolished, as sure as fate, and the revenue bureau will in all probability so decide. The striking of Senator SHERMAN'S amendment which abolished section ninety-nine, from the tax bill in conference committee, was intended to continue the tax, and everybody so understood it. But the law is against the intention, and a fair construction abolishes the tax."

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Those who take pleasure in studying the signs in the heavens should not forget that the time is near at hand for another shower of meteors. They are due on the 10th of this month, but are quite irregular, and almost as likely to appear on the 9th or 11th as the day named.

American institutions are gradually gaining a foothold in Europe. The *Pall Mall Gazette* complains of rings in the House of Commons.

The courts of Chicago have recently decided that a person insured in a bankrupted fire company, indebted to that company, is entitled to set off his claim for loss, under his policies, against his indebtedness to the company—making him a preferred creditor on account of his indebtedness, unless it should be for unpaid stock.

The inferior character of New York lager beer is accounted for by German brewers, who say a good article cannot be made from Croton water, although they cannot tell why.

Two years ago a Connecticut man received a gross insult from a neighbor who lives a quarter of a mile or more from him. After long meditation he has now purchased a peacock and a jackass and anchored them in a field adjoining his neighbor's back yard.

A parallel to the apple-shooting case of the celebrated William Tell transpired a few days since in Newport, Kentucky, one young man shooting with a pistol, at a distance of fifteen feet, a circular card, two or three inches in diameter, from the head of another young man. It was the result of a bet.

A national convention of all parties interested in steam navigation will be called in a few days. The convention will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on or about the 24th of September next, and is designed to take the place of the convention ordered for December, which was to have been held at Washington.

The German band were so much pleased with their visit that many of them said that could they have remained in this country in any way short of desertion they would have done so. Most of them will doubtless come back on the first opportunity.

An Iowa telegraph operator was recently unseated by a shock of atmospheric electricity while the sun was shining brightly, and not a cloud in sight.

Justice has been cheapened fifty per cent. in Illinois since the collection of illegal fees has been made a penal offense.

The tin mines of New South Wales are said to be even more valuable and profitable than the gold fields. The exports from that colony of gold, tin and copper in 1871 amounted to $60,000,000 in value. The tin mines are said to be the richest in the world. Lodes of copper are also being worked to great advantage.

A civil war recently broke out among the bees owned by an extensive apiarist in Illinois, and ninety-five swarms out of one hundred and ten were slaughtered on the field of battle.

A revolving oven is in course of construction at the Ohio Penitentiary, which, when completed, will be of sufficient capacity to do the baking for over one thousand men. It can also be used for roasting meats and for other cooking purposes.

There seems to be a prospect of Virginia's being settled over again by the Engilish. Several colonies have located recently in the Shenandoah valley.

Guests at the Long Branch hotels will be pleased to learn that the fees they give the colored waiters go to educate them during the winter months at the Howard University in Washington.

A steam street car is running successfully in New Orleans. The engine is double cylinder, five inches in diameter and seven inch stroke. The attached tank contains 300 gallons of water. The car travels nine miles, and a simple valve proves as effective as the ordinary street car brake. There is no escape of steam and no noise.

The St. Louis *Republican* thinks the Frankfort, Kentucky, speech of GOV. BROWN the best he has yet made. Probably because it is the shortest.

The French Government contemplates a resumption of the diplomatic relations with Mexico at the death of Juarez having removed the only obstacle thereto.

Some of the convicts in the Auburn, New York, State prison have been getting drunk on a liquor manufactured by themselves pursuant to recipes which they found in temperance tracts, and which were printed to show the deleterious nature of much of the liquor sold now-a-days in gin mills.

A new stock law is about to go into effect in Illinois, under which no domestic animals will be allowed to run at large.

It is believed that the hay crop this year will be one-third larger than last year.

Col. Thomas Scott means business. The Chief Engineer of the Texas and Pacific Railway advertises for proposals for grading, bridging, tieing and tracklaying about five hundred miles of that road.

One of the peculiarities of Colorado appears to be that the lakes and streams were by some mistake put on the under side. While the surface is a dry and thirsty land, there is an abundance of subterranean water. The people propose to set the matter right by boring a lot of artesian wells into the Territory. Greeley's election, by turning everything upside down, would perhaps benefit it.